SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1877.

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THE BARON'S REFORMATION.

A STORY FOR CHRISTMAS.

Ten times fifty—or five hundred—years ago, when almost all England was green fields and dense dark woods, there lived in a very strong castle, a great Baron, named Neverflinch. In those days there was always fighting going on. Seldom a day passed without some battle being fought, and scarcely a night went by without the alarm being sounded in Neverflinch's Castle. Then would be heard the rattle of arms, and the measured footsteps of the steel-clad soldiers, as they hurried through the long stone passages to take their places on the walls, and drive back the enemy. These night attacks seldom resulted seriously, and Neverflinch, considering it beneath his dignity to take part in every petty struggle, generally slept on, leaving the care of the Castle to his trusty officers and soldiers.

Now, although Neverflinch was a very high and mighty Baron, he was not a happy one, and his unhappiness was entirely his own creation. He was very brave, very handsome, and very big—standing head and shoulders higher than most men—but he was also proud, bad tempered, and cruel. Of friends he had but few, and even the few he had he knew to be neither honest nor true. So he went on living from year to year, knowing no real happiness, and growing more miserable as he grew older. Yet he never for a moment dreamt that the fault lay with himself, for his pride closed his eyes to his own shortcomings, and prevented him seeing himself as others saw him.

All he knew was that those whose friendship he coveted seemed to shun his society, which was no wonder, as the slightest contradiction or argument provoked from him such strong language that there was great difficulty in restoring peace without the shedding of blood, for in those days men never went about unarmed, and thought little more of killing one another than sitting down to breakfast.

Left very much to himself, and his bad temper, Neverflinch gradually went from bad to worse, until his cruelty to his prisoners disgusted even his followers, who, fearing him too much to speak openly, called down many a muttered curse on his wicked head. He knew all this, and the knowledge of their fear fanned his cruel pride, and led him on to further wickedness.

Shortly after the Baron began to be unpopular with his followers, the country was plunged in war, and discontented murmurs were changed for battle cries, and shouts of victory. The fortune of war seemed to smile on Neverflinch as of old, for the side on which he and his followers fought gained the day, and they returned to the Castle crowned with victory and laden with spoil.

Yet the return march was not altogether one of triumph, for the battles fought had been fiercely contested, and many a brave comrade had fallen on the bloodstained field never to rise again. Familiar forms and faces were missing from the ranks, and the thoughts of the survivors wandered back to the deep dark pit, where friend and foe lay side by side, wrapped in the long last slumber which knows no waking. Of all that goodly company Neverflinch alone seemed to waste no thought on those who had fallen, for his cruel, handsome, face wore a grim smile of satisfaction, and the jaunty air with which he sat his armoured war-horse told plainly of reflections undisturbed by sadness.

At length the Castle was reached, and the drawbridge being lowered, the Baron and his followers crossed the moat and passed into the courtyard. Then followed a brief season of excitement; of enquiry and reply; of grief and joy. Many outstretched hands dropped nerveless to the sides of those who held them out, as with whitening faces they heard that friends they wished to welcome back were numbered with the dead, and that the hands they sought to grasp had clenched themselves in the agonies of death, never to open again. Many a searching eye, beaming bright with hope grew dim, and wet with tears, as it vainly sought to single out some well-known form so lately filled with life and vigour, but now lying mouldering into dust. Voices, but a very few minutes before, shouting themselves hoarse with rejoicing at the return of the victorious company, subsided into hushed whispers, as they who owned them heard the name of some comrade, friendship for whom had ripened into affection, mentioned, or, perhaps, those who had purchased victory with their lives.

Neverflinch, who prided himself on his freedom from weakness of any kind, glanced round at what was going on with an air of scornful wonder, and dismounting from his horse, threw the bridle to an attendant, and passed on to the great hall of the Castle, followed by his officers and a number of the men-at-arms. There he was met by the Knight in whose charge the Castle had been left, and who now came forward to welcome back his chief and congratulate him on his safe return. If the Baron was a fine looking man, the aged Knight was doubly so. Almost as tall as Neverflinch, his muscular form was but slightly bent with its load of seventy years, and towered high above the surrounding soldiery, while his long grey beard lent his kindly face a dignity so marked the Baron's bearing seemed swagger by comparison.

"Back again you see, Sir Philip," said the Baron. "Back again, and victorious too; though we were out-numbered in more than one engagement, and had to fight our best to win the day."

"I saw you from the tower, my Lord, a long way off," replied the Knight, "and have but now returned from the Chapel, where I have been to thank God and our Lady for your safe return."

"Methinks 'twere better had you thanked my battle axe, and those of my followers," cried the Baron, with a brutal laugh. "Thanking God and our Lady seems to me rather a waste of time a day like this. Every man, however, may please himself as he thinks best. My taste lies with a stoup of Burgundy and haunch of venison, for I am mighty thirsty and hungered after our long march."

Turning on his heel as he finished speaking he called to the attendants to quickly spread meat and drink.

The aged Knight, whose face disclosed the painful thoughts the Baron's coarse remarks gave rise to, quietly withdrew to his quarters to mourn the change that had come over the master he loved as a son, and whose career he had watched from the day he was a cradled child. Born in the Castle of the Neverflinch family, Sir Philip, surnamed "The Upright" (as much on account of his conduct as stature), had never drawn sword in the cause of any other. The most trusted follower of the present Baron's father, he had also been his faithful and confidential friend, and when the gallant old warrior was about to follow to the land beyond the grave the dearly loved wife who had been taken from him some years before, it was Sir Philip's hand that, gentle as a woman's, wiped the death dew from his brow and smoothed the pillows where lay his aching head. The old Baron's illness was sudden and unexpected, and Neverflinch was absent from the Castle. Messengers were as once despatched to summon him to his father's deathbed; but those messengers travelling was beset with danger and delay, and days elapsed before he spurred his staggering overridden horse across the lowered drawbridge, and threw himself from the saddle to hasten to receive the blessing of his dying father. A moment later there was no need to tell him how all his haste and endurance had been of no avail, for the sombre, sorrow-stricken, faces of those who stood around too plainly told the tale. Sir Philip, whose brave and kindly face was deeply lined with sorrow, was there to meet him, and as he noted the proud features of his young master grow hard and cold as the cruel blow struck home, he passed his arm through that of the fatherless youth, and whispering words of comfort, led him to the Chapel where, cold and senseless as the stone tomb in which they were enclosed, lay the remains of the father he was fated to see no more.

Stifling the sorrow which was gnawing at his heart, and threatening to make—what he considered—a woman of him, Neverflinch harshly bade his aged comforter begone, and securing the Chapel-door, was left alone with his grief and the dead. None knew how he spent the many hours he remained shut up in that cold dimly lighted Chapel, but many noted when he came forth that the hard lines about his face had grown harder, and that the curl upon his lip was more scornful than of old.

Many a year had passed since that eventful day, and Sir Philip sitting alone brooding mournfully over the shortcomings of his young master, and regretting his inability to stay him on the downward course he was treading with such rapid strides, could not help remembering how fast the days were flying, and how soon might come the inexorable summons that would call him away to rejoin the companions of his youthful days, most of whom had already crossed the narrow bridge of death, and passed from time to eternity. For him that journey to the unknown world had lost its terrors, and he waited patiently for his call, as did the Patriarchs of old, firm in a faith purchased with manifold good works, days of fasting, and nights of prayer. The joys of life for him were faded flowers, blighted with the brightness of his world to come. Yet he clung to earth, and prayed earnestly he might be spared to keep his unavailing guard over the suicidal actions of his impetuous but well-loved master.

The entry of a messenger from Neverflinch, demanding his instant attendance, disturbed his sad reverie, and hastening to obey the summons, he made his way to the hall of the Castle. On entering, a stern look of displeasure and disgust crossed his kindly face, for a glance showed him how refreshment had extended to debauch, and that drunkenness and riot reigned supreme. The Baron himself had set the example, which officers and men had followed, only too glad of an opportunity of indulging in an abundance of meat and drink after the meagre fare procurable during their late campaign.

The entrance of Sir Philip produced a strange effect on the assembled company. Universally loved and respected, there was not a man present who did not quail before the stern displeasure depicted on his face. The soul of honour himself, he trusted in the honour of others, and all knew there were few transgressions he considered more heinous than the breach of sobriety's law. As he passed through their midst to where the Baron was sitting, the drunken chorus died on the lips of those who shouted the refrain, and faces, convulsed with riotous laughter, grew quite mournful in expression. Without a word he passed on to the presence of Neverflinch, whose flushed face and bloodshot eyes required not the additional evidence of his indistinct articulation to tell how freely he had partaken of his favourite beverage. As Sir Philip approached, there was no mistaking his look of pity and disgust, and the Baron's laughter was forced and unnatural as he attempted a jocular greeting.

"Here's a merry welcome for thee, old winter-face," cried the Baron, as he raised a goblet of the ruddy wine, and held it aloft with an unsteady hand. "Come, sit thee down, and we will drink thy health, before exacting the service required of thee."

"Craving thy pardon, Baron," said Sir Philip, sadly, "I must beg to be excused. My days of banquetting ceased with those of thy father. My services thou may'st command; my self-respect mine own must be."

The sorrowful censure of his speech was not lost on Neverflinch, who knit his brows, and half emptied his brimming goblet to drown his rising choler.

"Rather *thy* pardon, good Sir Philip," he cried derisively, "I was forgetting that thou art more of priest than soldier now. I most unwillingly detain thee from thy prayers, but as thou keep'st in thy charge the dungeon keys, and there is one within those narrow walls whose beardless boyish face I fain would see, I beg you kindly let Our Lady have a little rest, while thou dost dance attendance on this youth. I need not tell you that I mean the young Scotch kite, whose wings I clipped with as fair a blow as ever clove a steel head-piece. The pert and saucy boy is doubtless anxious for some tidings of his father, and as my battle axe sent that game old bird to a nest he is never likely to fly from, I wish to see how the as yet unfeathered chicken bears his new honours; for the yellow haired stripling I sent to thy tender care, Sir Philip, is now the Earl of Garloch."

Though the Baron's speech was thick and indistinct, there was no mistaking the bitter hate he bore his youthful prisoner. Some present could have cried, had they so willed, the reason of that hatred. How 'mid the din and crash of battle, the Scottish youth, strong beyond his years, and active as the wild cat of his native mountains, had pressed the burly Baron with such skilful fierceness, that but for an arrow finding its home in the body of his gallant charger, the Neverflinch estates might have passed into other hands.

Sir Philip had heard the tale, and knowing the length to which the Baron's unbridled passions often carried him, dreaded the result of bringing him, in his present state of intoxication, face to face with his late youthful adversary.

"I pray thee, Baron," said Sir Philip, earnestly and with emotion, "let thy audience with this youth wait the rising of to-morrow's sun. He has been very nigh to death, for days a raving maniac, and 'tis not many hours since the fever left his brain, thanks to the skill of our good leech."

The request made with the intention of appeasing the wrath of the incensed Baron, had quite the opposite effect. The flushed face of Neverflinch grew livid with suppressed rage, and seizing his drinking cup he brought it to the table with a force that doubled it together in a shapeless mass.

"Methinks, Sir Philip," he cried, his voice choking with passion, "you strangely forget that I am master here, and brook not interference. Your head may be as white as the snow-drift, and your beard as grey as a badger's back, but, by the God that made me, if thou darest to teach *me* right from wrong, according to *thy* understanding, I will hang thee from the highest turret of the Castle, for the crows to peck at. Now do not dare to beard me by a single word, but bring forth your petted boy, and let us see how he carries his head after a few days' sickness. I am most anxious to see his flaxen curls once more, before they fall the prey of the headsman's shears."

This brutal outburst of the Baron's had a wonderful effect on the assembled company. A strange and ominous silence reigned while he was speaking, and there were few present whose faces did not express the disgust they experienced.

Sir Philip, fearing an outburst of the hidden fire he knew was smouldering in the hearts of the Baron's followers, and which required but little fanning to cause it to break into the flame of insurrection, suppressed with difficulty the rising of his own wrathful feelings, and bowing his head with a submission strangely at variance with his usual sense of honour, left the hall to see the commands of Neverflinch carried into effect. It was with a heavy heart he parted with the dungeon keys, and gave the necessary orders, clearly foreseeing that the interview was likely to lead to serious if not fatal results.

After Sir Philip's departure, silence continued to reign in the banquet hall, broken only at intervals by the muttered whispering of some member of the different groups there assembled. The Baron, with knit brow and a look of deep hate imprinted on his strongly marked face, sat fixedly gazing at the battered drinking cup he still retained in his grasp. Sitting there, half armoured as he was—for the craving of his appetite had denied him more time than was required for the removal of his head-piece and gauntlets—he formed a splendid picture of the warrior of the period, and few men, unless amid the heat and excitement of the battle field, would have cared to try conclusions with one of such giant frame and muscular development.

The sound of approaching footsteps caused him to raise his head. Attended by two men-at-arms, and leaning heavily on the shoulder of one, the young Scottish Chief, followed by Sir Philip, entered the hall, and was marshalled to the spot where Neverflinch sat. Had there been a grain of pity in the Baron's composition it might have moved him to compassion for the youthful prisoner, whose pale pinched face, with wide dark circles round the sunken eyes, told of the fever's wasting fire, while his painfully faltering steps proclaimed his childlike weakness. Harmless and helpless enough he seemed, and yet he was manacled hand and foot, a precaution taken in kindness by Sir Philip, who, feeling certain that the Baron, in his drunken state, would cruelly taunt the youth to a point beyond endurance, had deemed it wise to place any attempt at violent retaliation beyond the range of possibility.

Though but a boy in years, the young Scottish noble had the stamp of manliness firmly imprinted on his beardless face, and bore himself with a fortitude which gained him the admiration and sympathy of all present. None could help observing what a brave struggle he was making against his too evident weakness, for the fair tangled curls clustered on his forehead, were wet and sodden with the great beads of perspiration which burst from his aching brow, and trickled down his wan face. His gallant bearing did not escape the Baron's scrutinizing gaze, and despite his bitter hatred, he could not repress a feeling of admiration which, rising within him, for an instant drove the sneer from his features, and lit them with something like a look of pity. In a moment it was gone, and the armour of cruelty was again around his heart, shutting out all sympathy.

"A hearty greeting to thee, most noble guest," cried the Baron. "There is less of the heather brown on thy comely face than when I saw it last, and it grieves me to find that the hospitality of our Castle has not fattened thee as it might have done, if we may credit the stories we hear, of the rough fare thou and thy countrymen are fain to rest content with in bleak and barren Scotland. It may be, you eat your meals with the sauce of fear, and that the dread of the quickly coming day when thy head and body shall part company disturbs thy digestion."

The coarsely derisive tones of the Baron's voice broke harshly on an otherwise undisturbed silence. When he spoke of fear, and the impending fate of his weak and suffering prisoner, an involuntary murmur of disapprobation moved a hundred lips, and breaking into sound reverberated through the hall. It caught the Baron's ear, and the sneer on his face gave way to a look of astonishment and rage. Whatever action he might have taken, was interrupted by young Garloch, whose pale face had flushed to a deep red, and whose manacled hands were clenched with excitement.

"Thy speech is like thyself, false Baron," he broke forth, for it is cruel and unjust. None know better than thyself it is not fear of death hath paled my face, and reduced me to this wreck. 'Tis that I am weak I need no telling, and yet I crave no greater boon than the loosening of these bonds, and one more chance of running a trusty weapon through thy cowardly heart. I know thou wilt not grant my prayer, so give thine orders, lead me to the block, and I will show thee how a Scot can die. The news will travel fast, and there is one, proud Southerner, a man both old and grey—I call him father, he calls me son—who will avenge my death, or failing, follow me where such as thou cans't never come."

His overtaxed strength broke down, and he would have fallen had not one of his guards supported him.

Again a murmur reverberated through the hall, as distinctly one applause as the other had been one of disapprobation. The changes on the face of Neverflinch were horrible to witness. The flush first died to ashy whiteness, then deepened to a bloodlike purple, as his now ungovernable rage found speech in words.

"Earl of Garloch," he cried, "for such thou art, and soon will cease to be; the hand that grasps this battered measure swung the battle axe that battered in thy father's skull. If thou would'st be revenged, name some other champion and I will bring him to thy memory, or——"

He stopped, for the young Earl, overcome with the sudden tidings of his father's death, shivered convulsively, and fainting fell into the arms of Sir Philip, who stepped forward to catch his falling form. It was but a momentary faintness, but with it passed away all angry excitement. Deep-seated sorrow was imprinted on his face, and when he spoke his voice was broken with emotion.

"I pray thee, Baron," he said, "let me return to the solitude of my dungeon. Thou knowest what it is to lose a father, perchance he was dear to thee—mine was to me, and I would fain be alone with my grief. When my time does come, may I die as bravely on the scaffold as he, whose loss I mourn, did on the battle field."

"Soon will thy proud boast be tested, boy," cried Neverflinch with unabated rage. "*Thou* may'st die bravely, but methinks I heard that craven hound, thy father, cry for mercy as I struck him down."

The Baron's rage was great, but it might be likened to a summer wind compared with the tempest of passion his taunting speech roused within the breast of the son of the traduced Earl. Weak and manacled as he was, his struggles for freedom and revenge tested to the utmost the strength of his guards. Finding himself overmatched and helpless, he resigned himself to his fate, and drawing himself to his full height he fixed his eyes on the half-drunken Baron with a look of withering contempt and scorn.

"I know thou art a Baron," he hissed from between his teeth; "but I also know thou art a disgrace to thy name, nobility, and country. To thy face I tell thee, *thou art a liar and a coward.*"

In an instant Neverflinch had sprung from his seat, and drawing the dagger from his girdle dashed the hilt in the face of the youthful Earl with such violence as to strike him to the ground, where he lay senseless, the blood flowing freely from a deep gashed wound which opened his cheek from eye to lip.

The cowardice of the action was the signal for the bursting of the storm of indignation and disgust, which, during the interview had been gathering in the hearts and threatening on the faces of the Baron's followers. With one accord all present rose, and a cry of shame went ringing through the hall. There was no mistaking the unanimity of that cry, and it staggered and partially sobered the Baron. Dazed with returning consciousness, he scarce knew how to act, and pride fought fiercely with a rising sense of shame. Fearless as he was by nature, he knew he dare not attempt to brave out his line of conduct. So thrusting the dagger in his girdle with a gesture of contempt, he turned on his heel and strode from the hall with an assumed air of dignity which ill became his unsteady gait. None caring to bar his passage, he passed out unmolested, and repaired to his chamber in the tower, leaving Sir Philip the difficult, and for some time doubtful, task of restoring order, and stamping out the rebellious rising which threatened to end in open mutiny. As it was it taxed Sir Philip's powers of authority, expostulation, and pleading to the utmost, and was only achieved by the promise that the Baron would, on the morrow, make public reparation for his unjustifiable and dastardly attack.

When the Knight promised this, he did so with a doubting heart, for he knew the stubborn pride of Neverflinch, and the improbability of his owning himself in fault. It seemed, however, his only chance of restoring peace, and had the desired effect. Angry cries died away, or were changed to murmurings of discontent, and comparative quiet once more reigned in the hall.

The wound of the young prisoner having been attended to, Sir Philip himself assisted him to his cell, and there remained for a time striving to administer comfort and consolation to the bereaved youth, whose gallant bearing and nobility of character had won him a place in the heart of the brave old soldier. The conflicting emotions fiercely warring within the bosom of young Garloch had, however, been too suddenly called into action to quickly subside, and though he understood Sir Philip's kind intentions, and marked his appreciation of them by a thankful pressure of the hand, it was evident he wished to be alone with his reflections, which savoured more of sorrow than of anger. It was only when left to himself the full comprehension of the loss he had sustained by the death of his father came home to him, and throwing himself on the stone floor of his dungeon, his overtaxed strength gave way, and he burst into an agony of grief, which shook his poor weakened frame like an ague fit.

Meanwhile the Baron was seated in his own apartments, with his throbbing head resting in his hands, endeavouring to collect his half-drunken thoughts in order that he might review the scene lately enacted. He distinctly remembered striking young Garloch, for the menacing cry that arose from his followers produced a feeling of alarm, which penetrated his drunken brain and recalled him to himself. Instantly recognizing his false position, and inwardly cursing the deep potations that had led him to the perpetration of an act at once cowardly and indefensible, he had accepted an undignified retreat as the only course left open to him, and now sat angrily chafing at his inability to call to mind the circumstances or provocation that had seduced so far from the beaten path of chivalry.

Mortified and disgusted he was in no mood for interruption, when he was startled by the appearance of Sir Philip, who, unannounced, stood before him.

"How now, Sir Knight!" cried the Baron, starting to his feet in a towering passion: "has rebellion taken such strong hold on all who should, and shall, own me as Master, that even thou dost thrust thy presence on me, when I fain would be alone?"

An angry flush for a moment suffused Sir Philip's sorrowful face, then died away, leaving it pale and more sorrowful than before.

"Craving thy pardon, my Lord," said Sir Philip sadly, "I came not hither to disturb or annoy thee. Before my entrance I knocked both loud and long, and had thy meditations not been all-absorbing thou must have heard me. Come, Baron, put aside the distemper that is making havoc of thy better nature, and listen to the counsel of one who nursed thee as a child, ere it be too late."

"Too late!" repeated the Baron harshly. "I tell the what it is Sir Knight; if thou thinkest that thine age, and the remembrance of thy nursemaid duties will serve as a cloak to save thee from the castigation thy threatenings demand, thou art mightily mistaken, so leave me to myself and join the other mutinous knaves below, or by the Cross I will thrust my dagger hilt in thy venerable face with less of compunction than that which essayed to stay my arm when I dealt out the merited reward of thy free spoken and petted prisoner."

Sir Philip, who quailed not as he listened to this threatening speech, was about to reply, when the Baron, whose rage was terrible to witness, plucked the dagger from his belt and with the hilt turn outwards aimed a blow at his counsellor and friend. Ere the uplifted arm could descend, Sir Philip had grasped the wrist with such an iron grip that the weapon dropped from the powerless hand, and the Baron, who had hitherto considered as mere tradition the stories handed down of the lion strength of the brave old Knight, found himself held as in a vice.

"Baron Neverflinch" said Sir Philip—and his voice was as stern as his grasp,—"I leave thee now for to-night, and to-morrow I take my farewell of thee for ever. I was bred within these walls, and had hoped my bones might lie not far from those of him who was thy father and my friend; but it may not be. Thy dishonour and my banishment have come together."

As he closed his sentence he cast from him the numbed arm of the bewildered Baron and disappeared.

Neverflinch dumb-foundered beyond reply dropped on a couch, unable for a time to realise whether the events of the day had really taken place, or were the disordered fancies of some horrid dream. Heavy with wine he had but little command over his thoughts, which one moment whispered of humiliation and disgrace to come with the rising of the morrow's sun, and the next promised him the satisfaction of a reckoning with his rebellious followers, the severity of which would effectually prevent the recurrence of such a mutinous outbreak. Long he sat plunged in thought, until drowsiness began to creep over him, and the darkening shadows announced the close of day. Throwing off the heavier portions of his armour he stretched himself on the couch, and dressed as he was, soon fell into a troubled sleep.

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The Baron's slumber was restless and disturbed as he tossed and turned uneasily on his narrow bed, and occasionally a muttered sound, resembling more a curse than a blessing, escaped his parted lips. Day-light faded, and with darkness came the stillness of the night, broken only by the hooting of an owl, or the measured tread of the sentinels on the battlements. The hours rolled on, and still the Baron slept the heavy sleep of drunkenness.

When the watchman's cry proclaimed the midnight hour, a strange phosphorescent light seemed to illuminate the chamber, and the door swung noiselessly open, admitting a quaint unearthly looking object. It was the figure of a man scarce three feet high, yet so bent and decrepit with age, that, judging from appearances, it might have lived a thousand years. Its bald head, sparsely fringed with hair quite yellow with age, was as brown and wrinkled as the lantern jawed visage beneath, and was carried so low as almost to rest on the palsied hands that grasped the staff with which it assisted its tottering and uncertain steps. Clad in a loose grey garment reaching to the ground, and gathered in round the waist with a girdle; it slowly advanced to the bedside of the sleeping Baron, where it paused, and raising its ghostly head, laughed a mocking laugh so weird and dismal, it might have been the death cry of a drowning man. Thrice it laughed that horried laugh, then squatted on the floor by the side of the couch, and reaching forth a withered hand seized one of the Baron's which was hanging over the side. As it grasped the fleshy palm, and caressingly stroked the muscular back with the bony fingers of its disengaged hand, it emitted a series of chuckles, and fairly rocked with merriment.

"Such a prize," it exultingly exclaimed, in quivering weazened tones, scarce louder than a whisper. "Such a prize! so plump, so muscular, so young, so handsome, and to be mine all at once. All are mine in time, if they live, but, alas! some *Death* snatches from me in his selfish moods; and with most that sluggard *Time* insists on my operations being extended over years. 'Tis seldom I get them young, and when I do, they are weak and ailing, not strong and brave like this one. Such a prize! I almost feel young again. What a joke! *Infirmity* young again! Ha, ha, ha."

Again it laughed the dismal laugh, and shook convulsively with mirth, still holding the hand of the Baron, whose deep slumber remained undisturbed. Then thrusting one of its withered hands in the bosom of its garment it drew forth a lancet, and with surprising skill, considering the palsied shaking of its hands, opened one of the veins in the wrist of Neverflinch. As a crimson drop burst to the surface, the ghostly operator gave a shout, or rather shriek of triumph, and springing from the ground, sat down on the end of the couch, and watched with hideous delight the drop become a ruddy stream which slowly trickled down the hand, and formed a pool upon the floor. Drop by drop it fell, and still the Baron slept, though gradual a change change was creeping over him. In a few minutes he ceased to pass through the mutations of half a century. The ruddy bloom of health faded from his face, leaving it wan and wrinkled. His hair and beard, of glossy brown, grew first grey, then white and lustreless. The massive limbs, in which his pride and strength had lain, gradually wasted away and became so shrunken and emaciated that his garments hung loosely about them. When these changes were complete, and the formidable warrior of an hour before had become an enfeebled old man, the goblin seized his staff and struck the sleeper a cruel blow, causing him to start up in alarm.

Raising himself on his elbow, the Baron sighted the strange figure sitting at the foot of the couch, and uttering an exclamation of surprise, was struck with terror at the sound of his own voice, so weak and querulous were its tones. Lifting his hand to rub his eyes, to assure himself he was really awake, he noticed with dismay how weak and withered it had become, and fell back on his pillow in an agony of fear.

"Ha! ha!" laughed the goblin, rubbing its skinny hands with delight. "The Baron likes not the look of his once brawny arm, now the muscles are shrunken and the flesh has wasted away. His axe of war must needs now be an ornament for his chamber, and his boasted strength a memory of the past; the contemplation of the mercy that tempered the blows of the one, and the excellent use he has made of the other, the reward of his declining years." Changing its tone from that of scornful satire to stern rebuke, the goblin continued: "Baron Neverflinch, my work is accomplished, and I must leave thee. Well may'st thou lie struck dumb and helpless with consternation, for thy visitor is *Infirmity*, the infirmity of age, that robbeth humanity of its pleasures, and maketh existence a hardship, life a burden. Weakness and pain must be thy lot henceforth, until *Death* mercifully claims thee. Turn thy head a little, and the glittering breastplate, which lies by the bedside, will serve thee for a mirror, in which to see the reflection of thy withered face. Look closely, note the tears of pity for thyself that wander down its furrowed surface, and think on this. Had the compassion which moves thee now, but played a part in thy conduct through life, when dealing with the unfortunate of thy fellow-creatures, I might have been a stranger to thee for many years to come. But thou, in the ignorance of thy conceit, willed otherwise, and *Time*, disgusted, has given thee up to me, in the prime and vigour of thy manhood. Favoured beyond thy fellow-men with wealth and high station, blessed with rude health and giant strength, thou hast abused these gifts, and prostituted the talents committed to thy care. Thy rotten pride barred charity from thy heart; power with thee became oppression and cruelty; thy very existence a curse to humanity. Deprived of youth and strength, thou art now left at the mercy of those thy conduct hath made enemies, and if their sympathies take thine as an example, there is suffering in store for thee which will wring repentance from thy guilty soul."

While the last words were ringing in the ears of the age-stricken Baron, the figure of the goblin gradually melted away in air, and the pale, blue light which illuminated the chamber grew less and less until it completely vanished. Shaking in every limb, and bathed in perspiration, which his terror caused to burst from every pore, Neverflinch sat up on his couch in the pitchy darkness, and passed his trembling hands over his now emaciated frame. It was all too true, the once massive limbs were nothing but skin and bone, and ached with every movement.

Losing all self-command, he shrieked aloud for aid, but the tones of his voice were weak and thin, and the only reply a mocking echo, so strange and dismal, it almost drove him mad. He strove to rise, but found himself so weak, and the effort so painful, that he fell back with a groan, and for the first time for many years offered up a prayer. It was but a cry of agony, wildly appealing to his God, that the life he found so burdensome might be taken from him. No fear of future torment crossed his mind, for his present state seemed worse than any his imagination could paint. Lying back exhausted and half unconscious, he was startled by the loud clanging of the alarm bell of the Castle, followed by the shouts and cries of assembling soldiery. Harsh and discordant noises broke on the stillness of the night, and occasionally a fitful gleam of lurid light from the torches of those mustering on the battlements would burst through the narrow casements of his chamber. Desperately, but in vain, he strove to master the weakness of his withered limbs in order that he might hurry forth, and again assume the command of those he had so often led to victory. Each effort was feebler than the former one, until at length completely prostrated, he lay still and motionless. Then the fulness of his punishment came home to him, and Neverflinch, the proud and revengeful Baron, who had never been known to shed a tear, wept aloud.

Meanwhile the assault of the castle continued; the shrieks of the wounded and groans of the dying, mingling with the din of battle which rose and fell like the roar of breakers on a rock-girt shore. Suddenly a cry of 'Treachery' rose like a wail of despair from the throats of a hundred of the Baron's followers, as from one man. It penetrated the chamber of Neverflinch, and recalled him to himself. With an effort, almost superhuman in its energy, he rose from his couch only to fall bruised and bleeding to the floor. Reckless of pain he strove to rise again, but finding it beyond his strength he crawled along the ground to the door, which he vainly endeavoured to open. Fastened from the outside it resisted his most frantic efforts, and though he beat upon the panels until his skinny hands ran red with blood, none heard, or if they did, they heeded not. Burying his face in his bleeding hands, and sobbing hysterically, he passionately called on God to witness that his punishment was beyond endurance, and prayed that he might die, or be bereft of reason. His wild appeal was drowned in a shout, or rather roar of triumph, which rent the air, while a ruddy light broke in upon the darkness of the chamber. Startled afresh, he sought to gain his feet, but failing, dragged his aching frame across the floor to where a narrow window commanded a view of the Castle gate. With the assistance of the wall he raised himself, and clutching the sill with his wounded fingers, looked out on the scene of strife raging below. What horrid sight is that which broke upon his bewildered vision. Treachery within the walls has done its deadly work, and the glare of countless torches is reflected from the armour of the enemy, as they crowd by hundreds across the lowered drawbridge. The courtyard of the Castle is wet and glistening with the blood of those of his followers who, despite the fearful odds against them, are fighting to the last. But few are left, and they stand back to back, hemmed in on every side. Dearly they sell their lives; for, outnumbered as they are, no chance of victory remains, and each moment sees the little band grow less. Neverflinch, whose finger nails are paring from the flesh as he clings to the rough stone of the window sill, and whose heart is rent with anguish, seeing that further resistance can only end in death, attempts to call out 'Surrender'; but his throat is parched and burning, and his tongue cleaves to the roof of his mouth. No sound escapes him, and the gallant little band, now numbering scarce a dozen, fight on with desperation.

No wonder that they die so bravely, for they are rallying round a leader they have loved and honoured through all the years they can remember. 'Tis no other than the brave old Knight Sir Philip, who with his white head all unprotected and unarmoured, stands firm as a rock, wielding with every sweep of the ponderous axe he wields with such destructive skill, that admiring and amazed, the enemy would fain spare the lives of those few remaining heroes, and drawing back, call on them to surrender. Pausing but a moment to recover his sadly wasted breath, Sir Philip turned to the few brave hearts that formed his heroic band, and shouting with stentorian voice "Death before defeat," wheeled his axe in air, and charged madly at the dense masses of the invader. The wheeling axe did murderous work, and bravely fought the handful of warriors that he led, but all was of no avail. They had chosen death before defeat, and fought more like fiends than men, but outnumbered as they were, no chance of life or victory remained, and one by one they were stricken to the earth, and trodden under foot. In a few short seconds the only survivor of all the defenders of the Castle, was the grand old Knight, who seemed to bear a charmed life, as with circling weapon he mowed down rank after rank of the living wall opposed to him. It could not last, and the next moment an archer on the wall had drawn his bow string, and an arrow, whizzing through the darkness, had pierced the forehead of the noble old man, who without a groan, fell headlong on his face.

Neverflinch, fascinated, had watched the unequal combat to its bloody end, and when Sir Philip fell, a great cry of agony and remorse burst from his tortured soul; his hold of the window sill relaxed, and he fell to the floor with a crash, inanimate and unconscious.

* * * * * * * * *

The Baron's sudden contact with the stone paving of his chamber instantly recalled departing consciousness, and, sitting up, he could not believe his senses. Instead of darkness rendered visible by the ruddy glare of torchlight meeting his bewildered gaze, the cold grey light of dawn was breaking through the narrow windows of his chamber, while he himself was lying by the side of his couch, and not beneath the window from which he had viewed the terrible scenes that had rent his heart. The only sound that broke upon his astonished hearing was the glorious carol of the sky-soaring lark, rejoicing from its dizzy height at the rising of the morning sun. He missed the aching of his withered limbs, and feeling no pain from his bruised and lacerated hands, he held them up to sight and found them whole and fleshy as of old. A strange sense of gladness thrills through his frame and quickens the pulsations of his heart. A cry of joy breaks from his lips, and the tones are deep and full of thankfulness, for he has awakened to the knowledge that the horrors of the night are but the fancies of a drunken dream. Springing to his feet, he crossed the chamber, and looked out upon the smiling landscape bathed in the brightness of the slanting sunbeams. The peaceful beauty of scene, contrasting so strongly with the terrible vision he had lately witnessed, touched his heart, and recalled to recollection the days of his childhood, and the remembrance of the timid, gentle hearted mother, who had petted and spoiled the darling of her heart. The well of sympathy, so long choked up, flowed afresh, and sinking on the couch he wept remorseful and repentant tears.

When the Baron arose, he was a changed man. The dream with its attendant horrors had aroused him to the knowledge of all that was mean and contemptible in his character. He saw how false a pride he had cherished, and how it had led him on to cruelty and injustice.

Hastily dressing himself, he hurried to the hall of the Castle, and there summoning Sir Philip and his followers, he, to the astonishment of all present, and the perfect bewilderment of the good old Knight, humbly craved their pardon for his shortcomings in the past, and begged them to form their judgment by his conduct in the future. Then the oaken rafters of the roof resounded with shouts that made them ring again, and the Baron hurried from the presence of his rejoicing followers with a fulness in his heart that dimmed his eyes, but made life appear so bright and pleasant, he scarce could believe it was not another dream.

There is no need to tell how the pardon of young Garloch was sought with heartfel protestations of regret, and generously granted: but it may be stated that when the next exchange of prisoners permitted the brave young Scotchman to return to his heather-clad hills, he was there welcomed by the tough old Earl his father, whose head had, it appeared, escaped the crushing blow of the Southern battle-axe that clove his helmet, and rolled him unconscious from his horse. Neverflinch, like most heroes of the story-tellers' fancy, lived happily for many, many years, and when he died, his bed was surrounded by a numerous troop of young Neverflinches, who inherited all the virtues, and none of the vices, of their loved and respected parent.

SOLWIN.

HOLIDAY-MAKING IN CEYLON.

I.

To an Anglo-Indian who has six or seven weeks to spend in a holiday, in order to give an invigorated tone to his jaded spirits, the question, "Where shall I go to?" is one that is frequently asked with a great deal of perplexity. Appealing to his friends, one recommends the Neilgherries, another Mahableshwar, and another the Himalayas, each new recommendation throwing him into a more disturbed state of mind. I think, however, that the capabilities of Ceylon as a splendid field for a refreshing holiday are either altogether unknown or underestimated by the majority of Anglo-Indians. This island, which is supposed by some speculators in sacred topography to have been the original Paradise,—a supposition gravely supported by the fact that the most conspicuous mountain in it is named Adam's Peak,—presents to the enervated Anglo-Indian a change of scenery and climate which cannot fail to have the most beneficial effects upon his constitution. I speak particularly of the Central Highlands, for the climate on the coast resembles that of Bombay, but is hotter. The population of the uplands is principally composed of planters, and you would travel a week there before you found one man whose ruddy face and exuberant spirits did not intimate that he was the possessor of rampant health. The slap on the back which one of these jovial tillers of the soil gave me when I met him for the second time in my life will ever cause me to pin my faith to the statement I have just made about the average state of health in the planting districts of Ceylon. Several gentlemen in Bombay have already discovered the innumerable excellences of Ceylon, and come down at least once a year; but, as their experiences are not widely known, I can do no better by the race of Anglo-Indians than hope that a record of some of mine will induce them to visit this charming spot on earth when next they want a short but invigorating holiday. The sea trip alone is worth a thousand journeys by dusty Indian railways as an exorciser of those common twin demons, liver and low spirits.

I embarked on board the China mail steamer Teheran (Captain Johnson) on the 13th November. When the mails arrived, the donkey-engines did their duty by the anchor with their usual fuss, and in a very short time the twinkling lights of Bombay met the fate of all dissolving views. When we were abreast of the Kennery Light, there was nothing of Bombay to be seen but the brilliant light on Colaba Point, and so dinner was announced. There was only another passenger, Mr. M——, whose transfer to a mercantile house in Calcutta will be felt as a loss by your Gymkhana. All vessels carry their "characters," and we soon made acquaintance with a few of the Teheran's. There was the Doctor, for instance, whose rollicking brogue sounded like a page out of "Handy-Andy" or "Charles O'Malley;" there was the chief engineer whose Scotch Doric would have delighted Sir Walter Scott; and there was a petty officer who, it was whispered to me, was a perfect "musical janius." Dinner over, we went on deck. I sat down on the hatching that covers the steering-gear, and stared

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 24TH DEC. 1877.

THE holidays having practically begun to-day, there has been very little in the shape of actual business done, nor are the Home telegrams of a character to encourage operations.

Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday reports the London General Produce Markets unaltered; Wheat to arrive is unchanged, and in Seeds the movements are confined to an advance of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, 6d. ex-warehouse, and a decline of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed ex-warehouse.

Consols remain unaltered at 94¾, but a further rise of ¼ is recorded in French Rentes, which now stands at 108¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged, and in Indian Exchange Bank shares the fluctuations are a decline of 10s. in Chartered and an advance of like extent in Chartered Mercantile.

Cotton in Liverpool closed very dull, on Saturday the sales only being estimated at 4,000 bales, and as the American receipts still continue large, the re-opening after the holidays promises to be equally dull.

Reuter's New York telegram of Saturday's date still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents, but March shipment has receded to 11⅝ cents, a decline of 1-16 cent. per lb. The receipts at the ports stand as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Saturday's Receipts....	32,000	28,000	29,000
Total since 1st Sept....	2,150,000	2,475,000	2,183,000

Bar Silver in London is now quoted in London at 54½d. to ½d. per oz., a partial advance of ¼d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	19,58,491
Do „ Branches	Dec.	77,865
Other Deposits	Inc.	5,95,206
Government Securities	Inc.	1,94,323
Loans	Dec.	18,614
Bills Discounted	Inc.	1,61,681
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	1,04,489
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	23,15,270

This return adds still further to the strength of the Bank, and we may look for another reduction in the Bank's charges after the holidays. The Cash Balance now stands at 263 lacs against 320 lacs of Liabilities, and it will be sometime before the demands of trade will be sufficient to absorb such a surplus of unemployed capital.

STERLING EXCHANGE as might be expected, has been very quiet to-day, and transactions have been limited in the extreme. Rates, however, have been firm, and for buying partially 1-16d. higher. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. „ 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3-16d.	„
Credits „ 3 „	1s. 9 3-16d.	„
Documents „ 3 „	1s. 9 3-16 to ¼d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of anything being done, and the same may be said of Government Paper which we still quote at :—Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET is closed for the holidays and will not re-open until Thursday week.

In COTTON the greatest dulness prevails, and for export we have not heard of a single operation. Sellers have been disposed to accept a reduction of Re. 1 per candy, but buyers do not seem inclined to do anything until they see how Liverpool opens after the holidays.

SEEDS and WHEAT are quiet at unaltered prices.

In FREIGHTS there has been nothing of any importance done, but consignees are now asking slightly higher rates for Liverpool, say, 27s. 6d. for immediate shipment and 30s. per ton for early January.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unchanged in price.

COALS continue dull, and no fresh business is reported.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 22nd December as compared with the statement issued on the 15th December :—

LIABILITIES.	15th Dec. Rs.	22nd Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in the above-named Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	36,68,364	56,26,855
Do. do. do. at Branches	12,73,284	11,95,409
Other Deposits	2,46,19,085	2,52,14,291
Post Bills	54,978	52,339
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,90,131	6,01,725
	4,23,05,842	4,47,90,623
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,62,254	29,54,577
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,72,633	15,44,018
Loans on Security of do. do.	47,24,262	47,05,648
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,749	1,483
Bills Discounted	80,23,228	81,84,339
Stamps	3,566	3,593
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,293		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,70,000	3,55,293	3,55,293
Bullion	2,53,083	2,20,583
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,02,016	4,94,219
Cash and Currency Notes	2,40,07,090	2,63,22,360
	4,23,05,842	4,47,90,623

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE GAULOISE, 375 tons, Captain L. Basson, will sail to-morrow for Ballasore, in ballast.

THE SHIP ANGLO-AMERICA, 1,533 tons, Captain F. Jordan, will sail to-morrow for Calloo, in ballast.

THE S.S. BENGAL, 1,338 tons, Captain J. Rowley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP N. ESUTAN, 934 tons, Captain H. Keating, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Moulmein (Nov. 19th), with a cargo of timber.

THE BARQUE M. A. EVANS, 323 tons, Captain Leonard, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Mauritius (Nov. 2nd), with a cargo of 1,680 tons sugar.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S.S. DALHOUSIE, 1,066 tons, Captain E. Elton, sailed yesterday for Aden, with the following passengers :—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Chapman and child, 25th Regiment N. I., Lieut. Johnson, Ord. Dept., Lieut. Briscoe, 1-8th Foot, and details of Native troops.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Genl. Sir A. Taylor, Captain Becket, Captain Pierson, Captain Colling, Mr. C. T. Edward, and sixty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty will sail to-day for Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Patch, Merchant :—Mr. McKillan, For Kurrachee :—Surgeon Major Farmer, Condr. J. Cogan, Miss Cogan, and child. For different ports :—Two hundred and thirteen deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, 1,584 tons, Captain W. Coleman, will sail to-day for China, with the mails and 1,505 chests opium, and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	N. Esutan	Keating	Moulmein, Nov 19.
23	M. A. Evans	Leonard	Mauritius, Nov 2.
24	Bengal (s)	Rowley	Calcutta, Dec 5.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Dec 8.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	H. M. S. Jumna	Parsons	England.
24	I. G. Dalhousie	Elton	Aden.
	Venetia (s)	Andrews	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Mongolia, Coleman, to China.
Ship Anglo-America, Jordon, to Calloo.
Barque Gouloise, Bassow, to Ballasore.
Steamer Vingoria, K Coast and Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Asdria, to Genoa.
Steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.		
20	Tagus (s)	Clark	Bombay, Dec 6.
	Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, Dec 16.

DEPARTURES.

Dec 20—Steamers Standard, Penguin, and Dorunda. Ship Parsee.

PASSENGERS.

Per Madras—Mr J M Broderick, and Mr A Messyes.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Madras—Hasbrough 20 miles Eastern Mutlah.

MADRAS.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.		
22	Goa (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Medina (s)	.....	Bombay & S. P.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.		
21	Meinam (s)	.....	Pondy & Galle.
22	Tintern Abbey	.....	Guam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—6 casks brasswire, and 200 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Benlo'is—100 cases yellow metal sheets and 25 cases copper sheets, Stichie, Stewart and Co ; 21 cases provisions and 1 case hams and bacon, Dinshaw Shapoorjee ; 135 casks beer, Bomanjee Muncherjee Punthaky.
Scotland s—50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Mongolia s—7 cases oilmanstore, A. K. Shurufally.
India s—50 cases copper sheets, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—9 packs cs oilmanstores, Bolton and Co ; 80 casks oilmanstore, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—107 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arabia s—37 cases brandy, C Bonnaville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

F W Harris s—970 cwts wheat, Hajee Adom Esmail ; 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 60 ½ s cotton, Goculdass Cultandjee ; 4 ½ bs wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 59 bales wool, Gangjee Thacursee ; 33 bales wool, Heeranund Khildass.
India s—156 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Rowjee ; 800 cwts wheat, J C Bosshy & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gadoum & Co ; 234 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 2271 cwts coir yarn, Desjee Mooljee ; 20 bales rags and 150 bales cotton, Nursee Khattow ; 800 cwts wheat, Verseybhoy Vully ; 226¾ cwts myrabollams, Nursee Khattow.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—3 bales skins, O M Peer Mahomed.
India s—125 cwts myrabollams, W & A Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—600 cwts pepper, Tyebjee & Co.
India s—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blenheim s—750 cwts gingellyseed, Tyebjee & Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Kersowjee Toolseedass.
James Gray s—3,214 cwts linseed, Rallı Brothers.
Tartar s—7,550 cwts teelseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.
W H Atkinson s—3,500 cwts linseed, Knoop & Co.
Assiria s—7,267 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott & Co ; 2800 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 889 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 640 cwts wheat, Tyebjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—2,490 cwts gingellyseed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 2,010 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,050 cwts gingellyseed and 360 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co.
W W Atkinson s—3,517 cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co.
India s—2,010 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co ; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mongolia s—3 boxes silver coins, value Rs 5,100, Ebrum Noordin and Co ; 1 box silver coins value Rs 1,000, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 20 bales twist, and 10 chests opium, Goolam Hossein Jamnahamed ; 81 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 18 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 17½ chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 13 chests opium, Curverjee Bomanjee and Co ; 31 chests opium, N Talatee ; 18 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 27 chests opium, Hajee Adoo Esmail and Co ; 5 chests opium, Merwanjee Muncjee and Co ; 112 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 25 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 55½ cwts red raisins, Sallybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 42 bales cotton, Goolamhosein Johnmahomed ; 45 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrum ; 24 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 12 chests opium Tata and Co ; 1 box silver coins, value Rs 5,000, P F Tallatee ; 351 pieces Deseth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia s—30 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 13 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 31 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 22 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaram ; 35 chests opium, Ramchunder Jankeedass ; 123 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd December 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·934
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·726
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	74·8
General Direction of wind	E, ESE, NE, ENE, ESE, W, WNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	175.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Cubitt, Major, 16th, Bengal N I, on duty, from England.
Verner, Capt, 62nd Regt, on duty, from England.

DECEMBER 23.

King, Capt, Offg Inspr Army Schools, on duty, from Baroda.

DECEMBER 24.

Murphy, Capt, 15th Regt, on leave, from Baroda.
Taylor, Lieut General, R E, on duty from Kurrachee.
Colling, Capt, R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Pierson, Capt, R E, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Beck, Capt, Bengal Infantry, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 24.

Johnson, Lieut, Ord Dept, on duty, to Aden.
Price, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Shaw, Lieut Col, Madras 3rd Infantry, on leave, to Poona.
Hennessy, Lieut, Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Lucknow.
Reilly, Lieut, Comst Dept, on leave, to Baroda.
Fagan, Capt, Comst Dept, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Dec. 20.)

The undermentioned Officiating Assistant Settlement Officers are confirmed in their appointments :—Mr H C Fanshawe and Mr T G Walker.

The Rev H F Corbyn, Chaplain of Abbottabad, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

The undermentioned officers have been passed by the Central Committee of Examination :—

LOWER STANDARD.

Mr L W Dane, Assistant Commissioner, with great credit. Mr W A Harris, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with credit. Mr J McC Donie, Assistant Commissioner, with credit.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 22.)

Captain J Burne, Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway Police, to be an Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

The Lieutenant Governor having approved of a revision of the arrangements for the inspection of educational institutions in the N-W Provinces, the object of which is that there may be one inspecting officer in each revenue division, the following appointments are made in effect from 1st January 1878 : Mr E T Constable, to be Inspector, Meerut Division ; Mr J S Graves to officiate as Inspector Rohilkand Division ; Mr R A Lloyd to be Inspector Agra Division, but to continue to officiate as Inspector in Oudh till further order ; Mr E H H Goulding to officiate as Inspector, Agra Division ; Mr J Ribbentz to be Inspector, Allahabad Division ; Mr C H DeMello to officiate as Inspector Allahabad Division ; Mr G Thibaut to be Inspector, Benares Division.

The Rev A C Eschelbach to be Chaplain of Muttra.

Mr J P Hewett, C S, is posted to the Agra district.

Mr R H Macleod, C S, is posted to the Rewar district.

Capt. in T R Cowie, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, and Mr MacMahon to revert to Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Dec. 22.)

Mr G J Nicholls, L L. S. C S, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Messrs T Drysdale, J P Goodridge, C S, and H C Williams, C S, Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, will respectively be specially exempt from the above date to Officiating Assistant Commissioners 2nd, and 3rd Class, and Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.

Captain E W C H Miller, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Messrs R Logan, C S, and S Ismay, C S, Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 2nd and 3rd Class, will respectively revert to officiate as Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, and Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.

Mr L Neill, C S, Commissioner of Excise, Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Mr G J Nicholls, L L. S. C S, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Excise, Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration, and will take over charge from Major A Bloomfield.

Major A Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, is posted to the Chanda District.

Major W Vertue, Cantonment Magistrate, Saugor, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee.

Captain J W Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, is posted to the Nagpur District.

CALENDAR FOR DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....27th, 11h. 10·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 25	Christmas Day	6 32	5 28	2 30 m 2 54 a	8 58 m 8 55 a
Wed. 26	English Mail expected.	6 33	5 29	3 21 m 3 51 a	9 48 m 9 47 a
Th. 27	.....	6 33	5 29	4 7 m 4 57 a	10 43 m 10 50 a
Fr. 28	.....	6 21	5 21	5 30 m 6 16 a	11 41 m ...
Sat. 29	.....	6 34	5 31	5 59 m 7 36 a	0 6 m 0 45 a
Sun. 30	Christmas Sunday	6 34	5 32	7 4 m 8 55 a	1 25 m 1 51 a
Mon. 31	.....	6 35	5 32	8 15 m 9 52 a	2 45 m 2 49 a

MR. BRAHAM ON THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

WE have been requested to publish the following letter :—

To the PRESIDENT, Drainage Commission.

SIR,—As requested by you I have the honour to place before the Drainage Commission, in the form of a paper, the remarks I made before the Commission on the 11th instant, to be attached as an appendix to the Report of the Commission as explanatory of my views, and the reasons for adopting those views in the proposals I made for the drainage of the city. I have limited the remarks in this paper to those I made before the Commission on the 11th instant in connection with the evidence I gave on the 15th instant.

I stated on the 11th instant that I had said in evidence that my scheme proposed to take the sewage of a present population of 200,000 persons to the Colaba outfall and eventually of 400,000 persons, and of a population 350,000 to the Worlee outfall and eventually of 1,100,000. This latter figure should have been 700,000. Double the present population being provided for in each case, the total population eventually provided for is 1,100,000, of which 400,000 was to be taken to Colaba and 700,000 to Worlee.

That the reasons why I proposed two outfalls for the drainage of the city were :

It was unadvisable to discharge the sewage of 1,100,000 persons into the sea at one outfall when the only outfalls available, viz., those at Worlee and Colaba, were so near to the city, the circumstances in connection with either outfall, independent of their proximity to the city, being such also as to render it advisable to discharge as little sewage as possible at either outfall.

That although I considered the Colaba better than the Worlee outfall, yet I thought it preferable to discharge some of the sewage at the Worlee outfall to discharging the whole at the Colaba outfall, the advantages of the latter over the former not being so great as to warrant the discharge of the whole of the sewage at that outfall in preference to the discharging of a portion of it at the Worlee outfall, for, *ceteris paribus*, the greater the quantity of sewage discharged at one outfall, the greater is the nuisance there likely to be.

That both outfalls being totally independent one of the other—that is, a nuisance caused by the discharging of sewage at one outfall would not be any reason for its being a nuisance at the other outfall—is an additional and strong reason for utilizing both outfalls.

That the reason why I proposed to discharge only ½ rd of the sewage at the superior or Colaba outfall was because the area on which that sewage is collected is the area which I term the high level districts. By taking the sewage of that area to the Colaba outfall it does not involve any extra expense over and above that which would be involved by taking the whole of it to the Worlee outfall. It is actually somewhat more economical, for it does not necessitate dropping the sewage of the high level districts to the level of the sewers which drain the low level districts, thus saving a lift of about 5ft. for that sewage.

On the other hand, if a portion of the sewage of the low level districts is added to that of the high level districts, and taken to Colaba, it would involve a greater lift for the whole of the sewage taken there, and it would necessitate deep cuttings in earth and rock, and a considerable length of rock tunnel ; thus considerably increasing the cost and difficulty of the drainage works, and this cost and difficulty would increase in proportion to the area of the low level districts included in the high level districts.

That if the proportion of sewage I propose to take to Worlee should eventually prove to be a nuisance there some portion of it will have to be taken out of the city and utilized on land at a safe distance from it, although considerable expense would be involved in so doing.

That if it were not for this alternative, I should have recommended that ⅔rds of the sewage of the city should be taken to Colaba and ⅓rd to Worlee in place of ½rd to Colaba and ½rd to Worlee.

That I am of opinion from the current observations that have up to the present been taken, and from the knowledge at our disposal with reference to those points which bear on the question of marine outfalls as applied to the proposed outfall at Colaba, that the quantity of sewage which I propose to discharge there will not produce any inconvenient or injurious effects for the reasons I have stated in my report on the drainage of the city, and in the evidence given before the Drainage Commission on the 15th instant, viz., that although the sewage when discharged at some states of the tide would return into the harbour, yet it can never be deposited on the foreshore there, but would return in the centre or on the eastern side of the harbour.

That the area of the harbour is over 100 square miles and about 40ft. in depth, and that in this large body of water the sewage could cause no mischief.

That there could be no fear of its accumulating and eventually polluting the water of the harbour, because, in consequence of the diurnal variation of the tide, and the strong current in front of the harbour, its waters are being constantly renewed from the sea.

That any sewage finding its way into the middle of the harbour would be to leeward of the city and the shipping in the harbour.

That the current in the harbour is swift and strong, varying at different states of the tide at the head of the harbour from ½ to 2½ miles per hour.

That I am of opinion that there is risk in discharging the sewage I propose to discharge into the sea at the Worlee outfall, for the reasons I have stated in my evidence before the Commission, and in my report on the drainage of the city.

I will not here repeat them ; I will only reiterate that the deposit which now takes place at the present outfall is no criterion of what it will be in a complete drainage system, when the settling tanks, in the shape of the existing drains throughout the city, which now collect all the heavier particles held in suspension in the sewage water, are dispensed with.

I would, however, take the risk of discharging this sewage at Worlee in place of taking a portion of it to Colaba for the reasons mentioned above. I then remarked, with reference to the question of sub-soil drainage, that it would be a grave error to suppose that the area of a city—which is paved and densely populated, having well constructed masonry surface gutters, or water tables for the rapid discharge of the rainfall into underground sewers used for that purpose—would have the rain water falling on it so carried away as to prevent any portion sinking into the ground in sufficient quantities to raise the level of the sub-soil water to a height injurious to the health of the inhabitants living on that area.

Some experiments were tried in designing the drainage works of London to ascertain the quantity of rain falling on such areas that could be run off as surface water direct into the sewers.

The results of these experiments I have taken from a report upon the drainage of London by Messrs. Bidder, Hawksley, and Bazalgatte, dated 1858, and append here, together with the remarks on them, which appear in the body of that report. Numerous other experiments in different sewers in London were taken by Messrs. Simpson, Galtur, and Blackwell, and gave similar results.

As respects the rainflow, some observations taken at the close of last year to a great extent supply the omission of the referees, and as the observations are all registered, and moreover are continuous, whilst all disturbing influences have been, as far as practicable, guarded against, we have been enabled to arrive at some conclusions worthy of confidence. Abstracts compiled from a part of these observations will be found in an appendix.

The result of these observations distinctly establishes the fact that the quantity of rain which flowed off by the sewers was in all cases much less than the quantity which fell on the ground ; and although the variations of atmospheric phenomena are far too great to allow any philosophical proportions to be established between the rainfall and the sewer flow, yet we feel warranted in concluding, as a rule of averages, that one-fourth of an inch of rainfall will not contribute more than one-eighth of an inch to the sewers, nor a half of fourths of an inch more than one quarter of an inch. Indeed, we have recently observed rainfalls of very sensible amounts failing to contribute any distinguishable quantity to the sewers.

We do not think it difficult to account for the quantity of rain which disappears without entering the sewers, some portion is at once rapidly evaporated. Another larger portion is absorbed into the superficial mud and soil of the streets, and the surfaces of the yards, gardens and squares. A third portion is retained in cisterns and vessels, and is held in holes and other casual receptacles ; while a fourth portion permeates the sub-soil, and is thence wholly or in part, but always slowly, returned to the sewers.

Abstract of the results of gaugings made in the Savoy Street and Ratcliffe Highway sewers during the heaviest and most continued rainfall of the year 1857 for the purpose of showing the rate and percentage of the discharge.

SAVOY STREET SEWER.

1857
From 8 p. m. Octr. } Fall of rain 2·90 inches in
21 to 8 a. m. Octr. } 36 hours.
23 ..... Area drained 116 acres.

Produce of rainfall on the area drained	Cub. feet 1,221,000
Result of the sewer gaugings during the above period	Cub. ft. 931,000
Allow for the dry weather discharge during the same period as per dry weather gaugings	145,000
Difference or total quantity of rainflow discharge by the sewer in the above-mentioned time 64½ per cent. of total rainfall	786,000
Quantity of rain not discharged by the sewer 35½ per cent. of total rainfall	435,000

(*Note.*—This sewer drains a locality partly urban and of steep inclination, and by the end of the experiment, which occupied the duration of nearly three tides, the influence of the rain on the sewage flow had entirely ceased. This experiment clearly proves that the immediate contribution to the sewers of even heavy and prolonged rain does not exceed two-thirds of the quantity fallen. The remaining one-third is evaporated, absorbed, and retained.)

RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY SEWERS.

1857.
From 12-0, Night, } Fall of rain 2·95 inches in 25 hours.
Oct. 21-22, to 10 }
a. m. Oct. 23 ..... } Area drained 332 acres.

Produce of rainfall on the area drained	Cub. feet. 3,489,000
Result of the sewer gaugings during the above period	2,124,000
Allow for the dry weather discharge during the same period as per dry weather gaugings	318,000
Difference or total quantity of rainflow discharged by the sewer in the above-mentioned time 52 per cent. of total rainfall	1,806,000
Quantity of rain not discharged by the sewer 48 per cent. of total rainfall	1,683,000

(*Note.*—The above area is the most densely populated portion of that drained by this sewer, but the locality is only moderately inclined. The experiment occupied the duration of two tides, and although the rain was still continuing to run off by the sewer, it shows that on areas of comparatively small inclination the discharge is so prolonged that only half the volume of a heavy rainfall escapes in one or two tides. On densely populated areas the water supply has a marked effect on the saturation of the sub-soil. It is calculated by water works engineers that out of every 100 gallons of water that passes into a water main 35 gallons are lost by under-ground leakage, and is termed hidden, or continuous waste. Mr. Deacon, the Engineer of the Liverpool Water Works, stated in a paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, that in some parts of the old town of Liverpool during a dry summer the soil around every house was completely saturated from the town supply.)

Similar favourable conditions as to paved and inclined surfaces which obtained in the area drained by the Savoy Street and Radcliffe Highway sewers do not obtain in the area to be drained in Bombay. In Bombay about half only of the area to be drained is paved, the remainder being unpaved. In the most densely populated portions, which occupy perhaps one-fifth of the whole, a much smaller proportional area, however, would be unpaved. The rain falling on the roofs at the backs of the houses of such portions often discharges on to an unpaved courtyard, or on a most imperfectly paved yard. The adjacent districts on the west have perhaps half of their area unpaved, and these districts are alone slope down to, and abut against a large area of the densely populated portions. The rain water sinking into the ground on this unpaved area would effect the sub-soil water on the latter.

Sir Joseph Bazalgette, in a report on the drainage of London, says: "The quantity of sewage flowing from a given population varies but little from the water supply with which that population is provided, for that portion which is absorbed or evaporated is compensated for by the dry weather under-ground leakage into the sewers, &c., &c. Provision has been made for half of the sewage to flow off within 6 hours of the day."

Col. Tulloch, Mr. Walton, and myself take three-fourths of the water supply to pass off into the sewers, of which half is supposed to be discharged in 8 hours.

To this I add about an equal quantity for sub-soil water, and this addition brings the actual provision I make in the size of the sewers, and power of the pumps, to be almost the same as that allowed by Sir J. Bazalgette, whose calculations also included the drainage of the sub-soil.

The following cities, some of them more densely populated, and with a greater proportion of paved area than Bombay, with perfect arrangements for the rapid discharge of rainwater, will show the necessity of making some provisions for sub-soil drainage where impervious drain pipes are substituted for brick sewers. They show the amount of sub-soil water which leakes into the sewers through the joints of the brickwork, such sewers acting as sub-soil drains. In most cases the quantity of sub-soil water which passes into the sewers is greater than the water supply :—

	Water supply.	Dry weather flow
In Glasgow	21,600,000	35,000,000
Liverpool	12,750,000	25,000,000
Dover	1,938,740	3,439,000
Cardiff	1,000,000	2,500,000
Leicester	1,780,000	3,000,000
Forquay	610,000	1,600,000
Carlisle	1,000,000	2,000,000
Bedford	700,000	1,400,000
Hendall	400,000	950,000

Mr. Simon, the medical officer of the local Sanitary Board in London, in his report of March 1868, gives the following towns drained by brick sewers, which have had the effect of lowering the level of the sub-soil water on the area drained to such an extent as to have reduced the death-rates by phthisis after the construction of the drainage works as under :—

	Per cent.
Salisbury	49
Ely	47
Rugby	43
Banbury	41
Worthing	36
Leicester	32
Macclesfield	31
Newport	29
Chentenham	26
Bristol	22
Dover	20
Warwick	19
Croydon	17
Cardiff	17
Merthy	11

There can be no question that experience in Europe has shown that in all cities and towns the lowering of the sub-soil waters has followed the construction of drainage works where brick sewers have been adopted, and that the lowering of such sub-soil water, independent of the rapid removal of the refuse water, has had a marked and beneficial effect on the health of the people.

A still greater necessity must exist in tropical cities for the lowering of the sub-soil water on their cities. That the position and levels of the island of Bombay mark it as being a city, amongst tropical cities, which should especially require an adequate provision being made for sub-soil drainage must, I think, be admitted. As an instance of the effect of heavy rainfalls on the saturation of the sub-soil, I quote the case of Kendall, a town in the north of England, with a rainfall of from 60 to 80 inches per annum. Its population is 13,500. Water supply 400,000 gallons in 24 hours. Quantity of sewage diluted with sub-soil water irrespective of surface waters—

Maximum	1,800,000 gallons per 24 hours.
Minimum	750,000 „ „
Average	975,000 „ „

The levels of the water in the pits I dug taken on the 15th of November, five months after the commencement of the monsoon, show the injurious height of the sub-soil water even in the highest portions of the most thickly inhabited parts of the city.

The levels of the sub-soil water shown by these pits will not, in my opinion, be lowered to any appreciable extent, and certainly not to the extent necessary for the public health, by the adoption of proper masonry surface drains, in place of the existing drains, or by the substituting of water tables in place of surface drains ; neither will the prevention of the flooding of the flats, a work of itself of the utmost importance, effect to any extent the level of the sub-soil water in the higher parts of the city. The highest known flood level on the flats and the neighbourhood was 85·00 Town Hall datum in 1868. The ordinary level is 82·00. The level of the sub-soil water in the higher parts of the city, as shown by my pits, was in one case 97·00 T. H. D. on the 15th of November, in other cases 91·00 T. H. D. All the flood water had been discharged off the flats by the latter end of October.

The question that now remains to be considered is to what depth the sub-soil water on the site of a city should be lowered, and by what means can this be accomplished throughout the city.

It is admitted that the level of the sub-soil water should be kept down below the foundations of the walls of dwelling houses, and generally to a level of from 8 to 10 feet below the surface of the ground. To obtain this object it is essential to have pervious drains at short intervals laid from 8 to 10 below the surface of the ground. The distance necessary to place these drains apart will vary with the character of the sub-soil.

Mr. G. N. Burnell, C.E., in his work on Hydraulics, says :—"For the drainage of lands, the distance apart of the drains will depend upon their depth and the degree of permeability of the soil ; and this becomes one of the most important questions to be decided before commencing such works, for the greater the distance, evidently, the less will be the number and the cost of the operation. Mr. Smith, of Deanstone, advocated the system of numerous drains, at comparatively shallow depths, whilst Mr. Parkes recommends that they be made deeper and at greater distances. The former made his drains from 6 to 8 yards apart and about 3 feet deep ; whilst the latter makes the distance from 13 to 20 yards, and the depth from 4 feet 6 inches to 8 feet. In fact both parties may be in error in striving to enforce their respective system too rigorously, and a course of proceeding which may be eminently successful in one case, may be inadvisable in another. Thus, if a stratum of permeable materials exist whose depth may be 6 feet, it is possible that a drain placed 5 feet below the surface may withdraw the waters from a distance of about 10 or 15 yards on either side. In such a case there would be a decided advantage in placing the drains at the greatest depths and distances, according to Mr. Parkes's plan. But if the soil itself be light, and at a depth of from 2 to 3 feet from the surface an impervious sub-soil be found, it would be evidently absurd to carry the drains below the sub-soil, because this would entirely destroy any lateral action of the drains beyond a distance of about 6 or 8 yards. In such cases, the system recommended by Mr. Smith is the more advisable ; and, indeed, it happens in this particular branch of engineering, as in all others, that every individual case requires to be judged of and decided upon its own merits."

Mr. Beardmore, in his work on hydraulics, gives tables for sub-soil drains up to 35 feet apart.

Mr. Bailey Denton, in some careful experiments carried out to ascertain the extent of the retentiveness of soils to hold water, found that in clay soils it was necessary to place the sub-soil drains in parallel lines at distances of 25 feet apart.

For the drainage of Bombay it is proposed to lay down 70 miles of impervious pipe sewers to carry off the sewage, in addition to about nine miles of brick sewers.

In the streets along which these 70 miles of pipe sewers are laid there are now about 60 miles of open surface gutters, or what were originally open surface gutters now covered over with slab-stones.

The depth of these varies from 6 inches to 2 feet below the surface of the ground. They are therefore useless as sub-soil drains. It is propos

rule, and not the exception. All civil differences were settled by the village or caste or trade-punchayets, to whom the matter was referred by the parties themselves, or by the Government officers. It was in very rare cases that stipendiary officers were engaged to dispense justice. This system was continued in the early years of British rule. Down to 1827, civil suits were always referred to punchayets by the officers of Government, whose functions solely consisted in sanctioning and executing the awards made by the arbitrators. When the Code of 1827 was framed, the principle of private arbitration was deemed to be of sufficient importance to require a separate regulation for itself (Reg. VII. of 1827). The preamble of this regulation avows the great desirability of encouraging the amicable settlement of civil disputes. It made it compulsory upon the officers of Government to accept the duty of arbitration. The deed of reference or rajinama was exempted entirely from stamp duty, and the arbitrators were empowered to adopt such mode of inquiry and proofs as appeared to be most conducive to the ascertainment of truth, and the civil courts were required to render all assistance in their power in enforcing the attendance of witnesses before the arbitrators. The awards were also exempted from stamp duty, and when filed in the Civil Courts, they had the force of decrees, and were final. These exemptions and privileges continued till Act VIII. of 1859 was passed, which repealed the old regulation. Private arbitration having been deprived of the assistance of the Courts in enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and the obligation upon Government officers of accepting the duty of arbitration having been removed, the principle of private settlement fell into comparative neglect. Considerable encouragement, however, was held to the private settlement of disputes by Section 98 of the Code, which permitted the plaintiff to recover the whole of the stamp duty paid by him, if the dispute was privately settled before the lasses were framed and half the stamp fees if the settlement was made after the issues were framed. No duty was levied upon awards, and the stamp on applications to file awards was one anna and eight annas only. Successive Stamp Acts have still further narrowed the old exemptions. Act X. of 1862 repealed Section 98 of Act VIII. of 1859, and allowed a refund only to the extent of half the duty in all cases of private settlement. This limited indulgence also was abolished by Act VII. of 1870, which allowed no refund in any case. Arbitration awards were first subjected to stamped duty by Act No. XVIII. of 1869, Schedule I, Section 22, which is the law at present in force.

6. It will be seen from this review of the past legislation on the subject that private arbitration has been successively discouraged during the last twenty years, till the private settlement of disputes, which at one time was the universal rule, has now become an exception. The comparatively lower charges imposed upon private arbitration by the present Stamp and Court Fees Acts have, however, encouraged during the last two or three years a revival of the old panchayet system, and it would be, as observed before, a national misfortune, if just when this revival is taking place, any measures of Government succeed in arresting it and obliging both the suitors and the indebted ryots against their wishes to seek compulsory resort to the Civil Courts. More especially at this time when famine has devastated the land and the ryot is just struggling to earn a scanty livelihood, the imposition of additional burdens in the shape of increased stamp and court fees generally, and the discouragement of private settlement which will result from the enhancement of the duty on awards and applications to file awards will be regarded as a most severe aggravation of their miserable condition. A distinguished member of the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Pedder, in his Note has observed that "the costs of litigation amounted in 1872 to about 16 per cent on the total value of claims, and that the demands of the Stamp and Court Fees Acts burden the ryots with a tax of 25 lacs rupees of a year, and that it is extremely desirable to cheapen civil justice. Similar opinions are expressed in the reports of the Collectors of Poona (Mr. Norman) and by the Collector of Ahmednugger (Mr. A. Boswel) to the questions circulated by the Riots Commission. This latter officer, in his Administration Report for 1874-75, has observed that "the stamp laws meet and baffle the poor ryot at every turn. The Riots Commission in their report, paragraph 117, page 103, have observed that "the high costs of suits are very oppressive to the debtor class. These charges would be fair if they did not exceed the actual costs of litigation. But, as a matter of fact, the stamp and court fees revenue not only cover the expenses of the Original and Appellate Courts, but leave a surplus of nearly six lacs of rupees for this Presidency alone."

7. Mr. Boswell, the Collector of Ahmednugger, in his answer to the queries circulated by the Commission, has further stated his opinion freely on the points of the useful uses of private arbitration. He observes that :—"The idea may be considered antiquated, but I nevertheless strongly hold that much might be done towards this end by using the old native method of settlement of disputes by panchayet, and I have little doubt that this plan would become again popular. Had we followed Mountstuart Elphinstone's advice we should never have done away with this practice." Another distinguished member of the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Woddarburn, observed, on the occasion of a speech he made on the inauguration of the Tanna Arbitration Court, that "he had always been strongly in favour of arbitration, which appeared to him to be the most reasonable and civilized way of settling disputes. The method is particularly suited to India, for it is in accordance with the good old custom of the country, the punchayets being one of the oldest Indian institutions. Decisions by punchayet tend to economy, and that is a most small recommendation where the people are poor as in this country. A amicable settlement tends to the happiness of the people, healing quarrels among families and between neighbours.

8. His Excellency Sir T. Madhavarao has, in the new rules framed by him for the Poona City, made the suggestion which was made to him by certain members of the Poona Arbitration Court, and has enacted special provisions favourable to the private settlement of disputes by punchayets. The village and district punchayets established in Madras Presidency are institutions of a kindred nature with the Arbitration Courts of this Presidency. The privileges and exemptions secured to these Punchayet Courts by Regulations 5 and 7 of 1816 of the Madras Code have not been interfered with to the present day, as far as the information which your memorialists can extend, these punchayets are not practically working institutions. If, notwithstanding this fact, the Government has refrained from exercising any interference with them, your memorialists feel reasonably confidence that their prayer, on behalf of the many useful institutions which have been working to such good purpose in this Presidency, will meet with the most favourable consideration of Government, and that the proposed change enhancing the duty on awards and on applications to file awards will not receive the sanction of your Excellency in Council.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE FERRIES ACT.

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

The President next moved that Bill No. IV. of 1877 be considered in detail.

The motion was carried and the Bill was considered in detail.

The President said, with regard to the 2nd section, he had an observation to make. He had given notice of his intention to move that the words "without any fee granted by the Collector" should be inserted between the words "shall" and "convey" in the sixth line of this section; but on further consideration, and after consulting with the Legal Remembrancer, he found that the insertion of these words was not required, because as the section stood the words "except as is afore said" meant "except with the consent of Government," which was provided for in Section 14 of Act II. of 1868. He therefore withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice.

The Bill was gone through in detail without any amendment being suggested.

On the motion of the President, the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL CONSIDERED IN DETAIL.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Municipal Act Amendment Bill in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay proposed that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Town Council, the following definition be added to section 5, viz :—The term ratepayer shall include a person holding a general power of attorney from, or the husband of, any person resident out of, company, firm, or other association of persons, whether incorporated or not.

The Hon. Mr. Lang was in favour of the proposed alteration. He thought as these men represented large interests by their powers of attorney, they ought to have the privilege of a voice in Municipal affairs.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft opposed the amendment. The matter had already been carefully considered by the Select Committee. All over the world this obligation was a personal obligation, and to give a man a vote merely because he represented some one else, and without his qualifying personally by the simple form prescribed, seemed to him to be out of the question.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner was also strongly opposed to the amendment, as Mr. Ravenscroft said, the obligation should be personal. The qualification was exceedingly light, and if a man did not find it convenient to qualify, he (Mr. Ashburner) did not think he ought to have a vote. The mere fact that a man had position and great wealth should not entitle him to a vote.

On the amendment being put to the vote, it was lost.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy proposed that in accordance with the recommendation of the Town Council after the last word of clause (*a*), section 5, there should be inserted the words—"Provided, however, that no person assessed for vehicles or animals let out on hire shall be entitled to a vote on account of such assessment." Mr. Dosabhoy said he had made some inquiries a day or two previously of the Collector of Wheel-tax, as to the means of identifying voters, and he was informed that it was often impossible to find the owners of buggies, and the vehicles had to be seized before the tax could be recovered. The polling officers would never be able to identify Rama Gunnoo, the owner of buggy number so-and-so, and there would be great danger of impersonations.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay opposed the amendment on the principle just affirmed by the Council that the franchise was a personal privilege, and it should be given to all persons who paid the qualifying rate. Because a man did not hold a good position, he should not be disqualified; and he (Mr. Rogay) was quite sure that no man would attempt to join the Corporation unless he had sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to do so. As the Council had confirmed the principle of the personal privilege, he did not see how they could consistently exclude the buggywallahs. As to the question of identification, the fact that the rate was assessed on the buggies would obviate any difficulty.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy,—I say it is difficult to find out the owner except where the buggy is seized.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner supported the amendment. He said that the persons to whom Mr. Rogay proposed to extend the franchise were of the lowest order of intelligence, and it would bring the whole Municipality into contempt if they were allowed to vote. If buggywallahs were allowed to vote, why should the sweepers be excluded?

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft was not proposed to support the amendment on the ground originally given when proposing it, but what Mr. Dosabhoy had just said was of considerable importance. The difficulty he had alluded to of indentifying the owners of different buggies and hackeries and the consequent liability to impersonation was a serious matter and a condition of affairs to be avoided if possible.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay said the list of voters would have to be prepared by the Municipal Commissioner, and that being the case, there would be no danger of impersonation.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Rogay proposed that in section 8, clause (*b*), after the last word "or," there should be inserted the words "Commissioner of Police, or a police officer."

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft opposed the amendment. He said he thought the Commissioner of Police—without speaking of the present Commissioner particularly—who had necessarily a thorough knowledge of the whole town, should be a member of the Town Council, so as to be able to afford the other members information regarding matters with which they were not acquainted, and he could not conceive any proposal more likely to bring disrepute on the Town Council and the Corporation than to exclude from a seat therein an officer who was capable of being of use, not only to the Town Council, but to the public.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy opposed the amendment, because he thought the Commissioner of Police possessed special qualifications, from his knowledge of the town, which ought to be availed of.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner considered that the Commissioner of Police was a most important member of the Town Council and the reason which had been given, that he proposed to spend money in building cutcha chowkeys, &c., was a very poor reason for excluding him. The Police Commissioner's application to Government to provide proper accommodation for his men was the natural result of his anxiety to put the Police force on a proper and efficient footing, and to propose to exclude him from the Town Council because he did his duty was an exceedingly bad reason to give.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy said that as an instance of the influence exercised by the Commissioner of Police, he might state the fact that the combined influence of the Police Commissioner and the Police Magistrate had proved insufficient to procure a new chowkey.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

On the motion of the President, it was resolved that the words "not less than" should be inserted between the words "for" and "three" in clause (*f*) of section 8.

The President said the Town Council had suggested that in clause (*c*) of section 8, after the word "imprisonment," there should be inserted the words "for at least six months." He moved that this amendment be adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy thought the words might be modified in some way. They might say "for an offence punishable to the extent of six months' imprisonment." Otherwise, a man might be imprisoned for three or four months for theft and still be eligible for election to the Corporation and Town Council.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—Yes, a man who was imprisoned for five months would be eligible, while a former member who had been absent from Bombay for three months would cease to be a member. I should be in favour of the words to be added used being "for an offence punishable by six months' imprisonment."

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—I am very strongly opposed to anyone who has been at any time subject to imprisonment being eligible to become a member of the Corporation. Is the population of Bombay so limited that we cannot afford to exclude from our Corporation men who have been in prison? What does it matter if one or two cases would occur where it would be hard, as compared to keeping your hands clean and giving a high tone to the Municipality? Why should there be a chance of a taint being levelled against the Corporation that such and such a member of the body has been convicted and imprisoned for theft? Calcutta has excluded thieves from its Corporation, and why should Bombay admit them?

The Hon. Mr. Lang—But a man might be imprisoned for assault, and that is not a very grievous moral offence. A man might assault a man under very grave provocation, and he is not on that account necessarily a man of bad character.

The amendment that the words "for at least six months" be added to the clause was then put to the vote, and was lost.

On the motion of the President the 10th section was amended by the insertion of the word "quarterly" between the words "first" and "meeting," in the 1st line and the 11th section was amended so as to read : "The first quarterly meeting shall be held some day in the month of January, to be fixed by the Commissioner, and the subsequent quarterly meetings shall be held on the first Tuesday in the months of April, July, and October, respectively," &c.; and the 20th Section was amended by the substitution of the words "such new corporation" for the first quarterly meeting" instead of the words "the corporation at their first meeting in the month of January."

The Hon. Mr. Rogay proposed that instead of the words "from the twelve members so appointed Government shall appoint the Chairman of the Town Council" there should be inserted words to the effect that the members of the Town Council should elect their own Chairman for the first meeting in each year. Mr. Rogay said he had stated his reasons for this amendment in his minute of dissent from the report of the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—I object to this amendment very strongly. I think it is very necessary that Government should retain the power of appointing the Chairman of the Town Council. The Municipality of Bombay, I may say, is still in its infancy; it has only worked for five years, and we have yet to see how it can actually be interested with all the powers that the Act entrusts to it.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—I also am opposed to this amendment, because the Chairmanship of the Town Council is very different from that of the Corporation. The Corporation is a sanctioning body and the Town Council is an executive body, and the Chairman should always be a man of stability and position. A great point is that the field for selection for the Chairman is not so much larger if it is left to Government than if it is placed in the hands of the Town Council. Government, if they find no eligible candidate in the Town Council or Corporation, can go outside and appoint any one they choose. I think that Government had appointed the best men the city could boast of hitherto, and I am of opinion that the selection should still be left in the hands of Government.

The President—I may add that in my opinion the chief objection to the amendment suggested by the Town Council is that it limits the field for the selection of the Chairman. The Government have the whole city to choose from, whereas if the Town Council elect their own Chairman they are limited to the 12 gentlemen who form that body. I think that to so confine the circle within the limits of which the Chairman must be elected would not be conducive to the best interests of the Municipality, and for this reason I oppose the amendment.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost.

On the motion of the President, the words "Presidency Magistrate of" were inserted in section 222, in lieu of the words "Court of Petty Session at."

On the motion of the President, the following amendments were made in section 271 :—the word "printed" was inserted before the word 'copy;' the words 'or any part thereof,' after the word 'thereof,' were omitted; the words 'not more than a rupee,' were inserted after the words 'payment of;' and the following words were omitted, viz :—four annas for every one hundred words and portion of one hundred words so to be copied.

Also on the motion of the President, the following verbal alterations were made :—In section 145 E, line 67, for 'and' read 'or;' in the 92nd line of the same section, for 'or' read 'or;' in line 82 of the same section, for 'or any other rupee,' insert 'or article;' in sec 146 F, omit the words 'woollen articles,' and for 'etcetera' substitute 'and other articles which have become infected;' for the words 'likely to retain infection,' substitute 'which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disease;' in section 145 I, insert the words 'has been' after 'person' in line 101, and omit the words 'has been' in lines 102 and 103, and for 'premises' in line 193, read 'such house or part thereof.'

The Hon. Mr. Lang said the Chamber of Commerce had prepared a letter to send to Government on the subject of town refunds; but they had no idea that the Bill was going to be considered in detail at that meeting.

The President said he could bring forward any proposal you may have to make at the third reading, or when consideration of the Bill in detail is resumed by the Council.

The Honorable Mr. Lang said that would be more convenient, and in the meantime the Chamber's letter should be printed, and each member of the Council supplied with a copy.

The President said there were some alterations to be made in the schedule. In section 256, the words 'after this Act shall come into force' should be omitted, and in section 284, 289, and 290, the words 'the Presidency Magistrate' should be substituted for the words 'Court of Petty Sessions.'

These alterations were adopted.

The President said the Bill would now be printed as settled by the Committee of the whole Council, and would then come up for the third reading, or for further consideration in detail.

MR. ROGAY'S MOTION.

The Honorable Mr. Rogay moved that section 41 of the Council rules be amended by adding at the end of that section the following sentence :—

'The Secretary shall immediately upon the receipt of a petition or a translation of a petition having reference to a Bill introduced into the Legislative Council cause such petition or translation of a petition to be printed and shall send a printed copy to each Member of the Council,' was lost by four votes to three. Mr. Rogay said—There would have been no discussion on this motion had it not been for the disinclination shown by H. E. the Governor, at the last meeting of the Council, to allow certain petitions to be read, after frequent applications were made to him to do so.

The Honorable Mr. Ravenscroft—I beg to observe that by section 28, the power which the honorable member proposes should be exercised by this Council is vested only in the Governor of this Presidency.

The Advocate-General—The fact while the Advocate General has given an opinion that the Governor has only power according to section 37, to make the rules to begin with, and they may be subsequently amended by the Council.

The Honorable Mr. Rogay—But that change is subject to the assent of the Governor.

The President—Yes, any amendment is subject to the sanction of the Governor after it has been passed. The point was referred to the Advocate General whether it could be done at all events. If the views we are urging upon these children are sound, then ought we to convert the schools into workshops for teaching the mechanical arts, and restrict the scholarship taught therein to little more than three R's? Are we prepared to do that? Do we believe that it would be really wise to do it?

MR. STANLEY'S MISSION.

LECTURE AT CAPE TOWN.

AN exceedingly interesting lecture has been delivered by AN Count Commissioner of *The Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*, before the Philosophical Society at Cape Town. We take the following report from the *Cape Argus* :

Mr. Stanley, at the request of the Philosophical Society, consented to deliver a lecture in Cape Town, previous to his departure eastward, on Friday evening, Nov. 3, in the Commercial Exchange. Among the company present were Lady and the Misses Frere, Commodore Sullivan, and Sir Thomas Maclear, the late Astronomer Royal, whose entry in the room was greeted with hearty acclamation. To Sir Thomas Maclear that Dr. Livingstone forwarded his astronomical journals, and the astronomer, as a labour of love, worked out his observations. Sir Thomas is now 80 years of age, and blind, but though he had to trust several miles to hear Mr. Stanley he was present to welcome the man who had penetrated into Central Africa after his friend. A large map of the African Continent was placed on the wall behind the raised dais for the lecturer, and the chair was taken by the Hon. R. Southey, C.M.G., Treasurer-Colonial Secretary of the Cape Colony, more recently Lieutenant-Governor of Griqualand West, and now a member of the Cape House of Assembly. Mr. Stanley, shortly after half-past eight o'clock, entered the room, greeted with the heartiest applause. The cheers having subsided,

The Chairman said : Ladies and Gentlemen—His Excellency the Governor being at present in the country, and the Vice-President of the Philosophical Society being unable to attend in consequence of ill-health, the distinguished honour has been conferred upon me of introducing to you the illustrious traveller now in your midst. I propose to afford you some information this evening respecting the discoveries he has made in Central Africa. (Cheers.) I am sure you would have no patience with me, were I to take up your time at the present moment. I shall therefore instantly relieve myself by introducing to you Mr. H. Stanley. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Stanley, who was again loudly cheered on rising, said : Ladies and Gentlemen—I think I had better take advantage of this large assembly before me to-night, and make a few remarks about the reception which I have received at Simon's Town and Cape Town. I had grave doubts, as I told the Captain of the Industry, whether the people of Cape Town would give me a cheer [laughter.] I had very grave doubts—though Captain Dyre, of course, said I was wrong—whether there were more newspapers than one here. What was my astonishment, therefore, to find at Simon's Town, when the chief of the naval forces sent his side-de-camp to me with a very polite request that I would be his guest. However, when I came on shore and saw the commodore, I never was surprised after that; for his cordiality, his geniality, and his kindness to me, occupied me constantly in reading matters which were already before the Council. With regard to the amendment, there is no great harm in the rule proposed by the Honorable Mr. Rogay, but I beg to say that it is unnecessary, because there is a rule in force which says the Secretary shall furnish each member with a list of the business to be brought forward at each meeting, and with it he naturally sends to each member the papers necessary to elucidate the business.

The President—Pardon me, that is not the case the papers are not sent.

The Honorable Mr. Ashburner—If that is the case, it appears to me that all that is necessary is that the Secretary should be instructed to send the papers, and in case of refusal the matter would come before the Council meete. But to go and rip up these rules now, which have stood the test of so many years, merely because the Honorable Mr. Rogay imagines that the Governor was unwilling to allow certain petitions to be read, I think is unreasonable. No practical difficulty has hitherto existed, and I subveit that it is unnecessary and uncalled for.

The Honorable Mr. Lang thought there was no objection to the motion before the Council, and that the business of the Council, if petitions are all known to honorable members before the meetings at which Bills to which they refer are to be considered, so that they could come prepared to discuss the questions involved.

The Honorable Mr. Ravenscroft—There is, I think, some obscurity in the wording of the rules; and it does not seem to be quite clear whether the assent of the Governor is required before or after the alteration of the rules.

The President—That is a matter of pressure, by the opinion of the Honorable and learned Advocate General, which is that the assent of the Governor is necessary only after the motion has been passed by the Council.

The Honorable the Advocate General said it did not appear to him that a previous assent was necessary, but merely that the resolution could have no effect unless it obtained the assent of H. E. the Governor.

The President said he had received a memorandum from the Under Secretary, which informed him that in the particular case to which the Honorable Mr. Rogay had alluded, the petitions were placed, by request of the petitioners, before the Select Committee who sat on the Abkari Bill, and they were put on the table in the ordinary manner when the Council met. They were accepted to have been disposed of by the Select Committee, before whom the petitioners had requested that they might be laid. The letter accompanying one of the petitions says—"We have to forward the and to request that it be laid before the Select Committee for consideration."

The Honorable Mr. Rogay—I referred to other petitions, copies of which I asked for. And not only that, but I dare say honorable members will remember I suggested to the Secretary should be sent to the Town Council copies of the petitioners, inasmuch as copies of all the petitions were not supplied to each member, and I conceived that there was a little disinclination shown by His Excellency. I do not admit that it was an imaginary idea on my part, as the Honorable Mr. Ashburner suggests. Mr. Ashburner says it is the duty of the Secretary to forward the petitions with the listof business. I submit that a "list of business" merely means a memorandum of the business to be brought forward for consideration by the Council, and that all that honorable members have hitherto received. My experience has been that an honorable member asks for any papers that he may especially require, and that the petitions have been read at the Council meetings after the business of the Council commenced. The Secretary does not and will not circulate them unless specially ordered, or unless there is a rule to that effect.

The President put the motion to the vote, when it was lost by 4 to 3, the order of voting being :—

AYES.	NOES.
The Hon. Sir C. Staveley.	The Hon. Mr. Ashburner.
The Hon. Mr. Rogay.	The Hon. the Advocate-Genl.
The Hon. Mr. Lang.	The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.
	The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

The President then adjourned the Council *sine die*.

NATIVE EDUCATION AND AMBITION.

(*The Calcutta Statesman.*)

WHEN we tell native and Eurasian youths, that they are wanting in true self-respect by going up for a University education, and that if they had any proper manliness of character, they would be training themselves as mechanics instead—what is it that we really mean? It is most necessary that we should ask ourselves this question seriously, and insist upon having a straightforward answer. What we fear it means, is simply this,—that we are angry and distressed at the frequent applications made to us by young men, who have received enough education to make manual labour distasteful to them, but who either have not the original ability, or have not advanced far enough in their acquirements to live by their scholarship, and are consequently seeking what we call "genteel employment" as clerks or accountants in Government or mercantile offices. Now reflecting for a few minutes upon what scholarship in India really means, can we fairly or honestly say, that these young men are wanting in manliness and self-reliance, because they prefer a clerkship upon Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 a month in a merchant's or Governmental office, to their going upon a tailor's board all day, or laying bricks, or wielding a hammer at the forge, or carpentering doors and windows, or driving an engine, or holding the plough, or transplanting paddy up to their middle in water, for Re. 2 up to, say, Rs. 15 a month?

It is so difficult for us to escape from the atmosphere of cant and insincerity that we breathe, and ourselves exhale for the poisoning of others. It is, we fear, a very pronounced form of cant that we indulge in on this subject of the manliness of manual labour. Take our own country for an example of this kind of talk. We know very well how common it is there to contrast the "meanness" of clerkship with the dignity of manual labour and dexterity in the workshop; but is it not rather a belief that we *ought* to regard the labour of the one as more dignified than the labour of the other, that we give expression to, than an actual belief that it really is so. Who that had the option fairly presented to him, would not choose the £150 or £200 a year of the banker's clerk in spite of its poor gentility as to residence and style of living to the 30s. or 35s. a week of the carpenter or cabinet-maker, with his miserable lodging of 6s. a week and drab of a wife, and ragged children playing in the court or alley? We desire earnestly that we may *not* be thought to be dogmatizing upon this important subject of the education of native youth. What we feel is, that in our impatience of the deluge of poor scholarship with which the University is flooding us, we are in danger of talking a great deal of insincere nonsense, about the dignity of a mechanic's or artizan's life. The scornful impatience again, which we express at eagerness with which our educated, or only half-educated young men, seek for Government employ, will hardly bear to be examined closely. From the way in which we frequently express ourselves on this subject, it would be only natural to conclude that Englishmen are so manly and self-reliant a race, that *they* never dream of depending upon the Government for their fortunes. Look around you. Of what then does the Society of Calcutta consist, from the Members of Council and Judges downwards, but men who are dependents upon the Government, for the position they occupy. How many of the men who to-day form "society" in Calcutta, possess the original abilities, or attainments, that unaided, would have secured them the positions they now occupy. The elder of them to a man were provided for in their youth by the good fortune of a writership, or cadetship, being placed at their disposal. Where would the mass of them have been without this help? But it is far too common a thing for men, wanting in manliness, because they eagerly sought the writership or the cadetship, that secured the whole future of their lives from anxiety and poverty. Look again at the Army list, and how many names do we find, distinguished marked by such manliness and self-reliance, that it is only a man here and there of us who cares to pillow himself upon the support of others? What are the numberless places in the Uncovenanted Service, the livings of the Church, commissions in the army, the appointments in the Home Civil Service, in the Colonies, and in India, the tens of thousands of municipal appointments in the parish institutions of the country, and the hundreds of thousands of clerkships in the Banks, railway, marine offices, and mercantile offices of the kingdom—what are they all but the objects of steady pursuit by the "poor scholarship" with which the schools and colleges of the kingdom deluge the country? But what ever thinks of telling us that there is a want of manliness in seeking to be the fellow, or tutor, of a University, the curate of a parish, an ensign in the army, a clerk in the Excise or Foreign offices, a parish doctor, a banker's, railway, or merchant's clerk? Who ever thinks of telling men, who have secured an education that has fitted them for any of these positions, that they have made a mistake, and that, it would have been better for themselves and for their country, if they had gone into tracing for the blacksmith's forge, or the carpenter's bench. And yet poor scholarship is altogether overdone in England as it is here. We are afraid, we confess, that there is a sad amount of insincerity in our complaints against native youth in this matter. And we wish it to be understood that we include ourselves in the charge. We have not, it is true, said very much in this way, but we are very conscious of having been well disposed to do so, and are beginning to be very dissatisfied with ourselves in particular, because of it.

Our moral is this : that we are not perhaps so very far wrong after all in the system we are going upon, as Mr Biden and Professor Monier Williams tell us we are. At any rate, Mr. Biden is amongst us, and we should be glad to see what he has to say about the matter; meanwhile, we feel bound to say that there has been perhaps more discouragement poured upon our native and Eurasian youth, who are seeking entrance to the University. If we were really sincere, be it observed, in this new-found and intense admiration of manual labour and self-reliance, the men whom society ought to hold more highly in esteem in Calcutta at this moment than any other, are the men who have never depended upon the Government for any help whatever, in their career. But is it so? We are not talking of men who have risen by their own efforts, but so: and the answer is prompt and certain. A Thomas Carlyle, or a Professor Huxley, may with 'propriety' urge the virtue of self-reliance upon our youth, but such language does not gracefully come from the lips of men whose career has been official from their first entrance upon life to the hour of their speaking. Self-made men may speak in this way, with propriety and force—but others hardly so. And there has been perhaps enough of it, for a while at all events. If the views we are urging upon these children are sound, then ought we to convert the schools into workshops for teaching the mechanical arts, and restrict the scholarship taught therein to little more than three R's? Are we prepared to do that? Do we believe that it would be really wise to do it?

THE TENDER RECOLLECTIONS OF IRENE MACGILLICUDDY.

(*Blackwood's Magazine for December.*)

THERE is something very appalling to one so young and inexperienced as myself in the effort of sitting down for the first time in my life to address the public, and I shrink from the horrid doubt which haunts me, and which seems to paralyse my pen, that perhaps after all my trouble I shall not be able to find any publisher with a sufficient appreciation of my talent to accept my manuscript. I am led to the conviction that the little story I am about to tell will produce a very considerable sensation upon one, if not upon both sides of the Atlantic; possibly it may not be altogether desirable to myself. I shall be one of the most unlady-like, calumnious, perhaps even indelicate, for describing a few episodes of my somewhat rapid career, not with any view of forcing my own insignificant personality upon the public, but because it is impossible for me otherwise to illustrate the manners and customs of that society in which I was brought up. Ever since I was transplanted from the splendid brown stone mansion on Fifth Avenue in New York, where I passed the giddy seasons my girlhood, to the modest luxury of the villa in Belleville from which I am now writing, I have felt possessed by an absorbing desire to "show up," so to speak, the life led by the world of fashion in the American metropolis, from a purely feminine and sympathetic point of view. It seems to me that the only chance of doing it any good was to expose it, not unkindly, but with the faithfulness and affection of a friend who tells another his faults. I think it will be new to my English readers, who may rely upon its accuracy; but there is need not on that account be any doubt of it. If a merchant wants to get a bargain out of the people or an advantage over his brother merchant, he bribes them with rum. Captain Burton wanted to go from Boma as far as here, but he got it up to 40 degrees north, and the price he demanded from him. Captain Tuckey makes a general wail on account of the rum-drinking propensities of these people, and he lost 29 Europeans and 13 natives in the 6 months. Well, I came along with my expedition, and they were not subdued in that sort of fashion. I could tell you many stories of my men bilking me with rum, and I had come from the other sea; they would have it we had come from the westward. The chief refused to allow us to pass unless we gave him rum, and came and sat down in a big chair, with the smaller chiefs around him, and put the all the dignity imaginable. I called my faithful Ulidi, the coxswain, and said to him, "Do you know what this man wants?" He replied, "No, master." I said, "He wants rum." "That's rum," he said; and thereupon he tumbled the king over and all his chiefs after him, and that settled the question. There was not another word said, good, bad, or indifferent, and the rum-drinking business was nipped in the bud by Ulidi, who ended the matter completely to my satisfaction. The old chief got up, rubbed his eyes, and allowed us to pass along. Three days from Boma we got a little milder and better treatment. I sent three of my best men to ask the merchants of Boma to give me rice and fish, as my people were dying. I also requested a little tea and a few lumps of sugar. I told them if they did not make haste I should have a great many dead in a few days, and they thereupon started off with all speed. Very few of my people believed they would ever see the white men; they had been so long, and so cruelly deceived on the other side of the sea; they were so hungry and weary, and in despair after their terrible journey. The children were worn away to nothing but skin and bone, and everyone looked gaunt and prow-rtyicken. We are unable to describe the joy that rose from Boma, for we were within 30 miles of it, and one day, while my people were sitting down in despair, counting as it were the hours that must elapse before death put an end to their sufferings, one of the little boys sprang up and said, "Master, I see Ulidi coming; he is coming with lots of men carrying loads on their heads!" Everyone got up, for they were all prostrate on the ground a moment before and prayed to God. Some were able to descend to the rice and the fish, and beads, and cloth, sugar, coffee, tea and biscuits, and there was a special little bag for myself containing four or five loaves of bread, three bottles of beer, one bottle of champagne, one bottle of claret, one bottle of port wine, and other nice little things. I distributed the rice plentifully to my people—we did not stop to measure out rations. Many of them were so hungry that they eat it raw. Fires were lighted and rice cooked and fish broiled. The cloth was distributed among the people, who were only too glad to discard their old worn-out rags that had seen such service. After being worn on a travel of 6,900 miles, they were, indeed, venerable relics of Manchester manufacture. The old rags were thrown off, and mighty pleased were these peacock feathers arrayed in their new and gorgeous apparel. Meanwhile, I had my little treat to myself in my tent. I did not wait for a tumbler or a corkscrew, but just knocked the neck off a bottle and tasted a little of the contents out of a tin pannikin. I was happy. I then looked anxiously at the champagne. I looked at the cork—it was tight, you know. I must taste that, just to see if I have forgotten what it is like. It tasted uncommonly nice. And I emptied the bottle. The next morning the drum and bugle sounded, and there was a regular brushing up, for to-day we were to see the white men. You ought to have seen how nicely and carefully my men got themselves up, and how particular they were about their dress, but they could not, poor fellows, hide their hollow sunken cheeks and famine-stricken aspect. You would not have known them as the robust men who left Zanzibar in 1874, and I told them, "Now then, let us meet the white men." It was no laggard pace then. It was a regular striding, swinging pace, three knots an hour. When we came within three miles of Boma we saw a string of hammocks, and in one of them was a magnificent white man, with a conditions about his countenance that I could not explain as though he had always been living on the best of everything. I found myself looking at them very hard, for I had almost forgotten what a white man was like, and especially the men in the civilized dress. They would not give me a hammock. I said, "No, I don't want it; after walking 6,000 miles it would be strange if I could not walk three miles." Presently we came to a steamer. The men crowded round it, and I asked them what a canoe was, and asked where the paddles were, and whether the big canoe was going to be paddled right down to the ocean. "No," I said, "the fire will do all that." Then the sailors came up, and my men began to sing a song of praises to the men of the people into them—men, women, children, goods—everything went into the canoes, and we began our journey down the river. Everybody was looking very sad and mournful. Not a word was uttered by anybody. I think it was on the road by night, at sunrise we began to hear the sounds of war and drums, and we could see the smoke of villages burning all over the country, everywhere. (Laughter.) There is positively no end to it. And in this forest all is dark. Oh! master, in this forest you can't see the sun anywhere. The trees are all massed together in one dense mass, and enormous snakes there. These snakes are, oh, so long, and then they hang on the boughs of the trees. You can't see them, and as soon as you get near them they immediately spring on you. Then there is no escape, and there is no more of you left. There are leopards, very big, and they crouch down on the branches of the trees so that you can't see them either. They will rush on a poor wayfarer comes along, and then—Hoo! he is gone! There is nothing left of him. (Laughter.) Then at night or when you want to sleep you make your bed, you spread your cloth on the ground, you sleep and dream, and all suddenly you feel something bite, and you begin scratching all over."

"Well, are there any more things there?"

"Oh! master there are lots more things there. They are awful. That forest I would not go through if you gave me dirs. 100,000. As for the natives, they generally know when you are coming. They have enormous spears, and hide behind the trees. They poise these spears in the hands, and then—whiz! they fly at you. And the first thing you feel is the spear, and there is nothing left of you. How can you possibly fight with men of this kind? You can't see them. They are covered over with the green leaves. And as for the dwarfs, they are not more than about 30 inches. The first thing you know when you get into their country is that you hear a piff piff in the air, and the next moment you feel little bits of arrows sticking all over you like the quills on a porcupine. And you turn round, and like the quills on a porcupine. And you turn round, and there is nobody to see one of my men who has seen all this and done some fighting with the dwarfs, I will send him to you."

"Oh! certainly. Bring him by all means. But where does this river go?"

"It goes north and north, and north, and north still—always north. I don't think there is any end to it at all, and then you white people come and talk about wanting to follow the river. If you go, you will never reach any where. You will be for ever and ever going down this river. You will have to pass all the cataracts and travel by many people that I don't know anything about."

"Well, go and find your man who can tell the story of the dwarfs."

After a little while the man is sent for and comes to us. He was a fine looking specimen of a native of Zanzibar, and very richly dressed. (Mr. Stanley minutely described him.) He is a man of affable and polite demeanour. I asked him to be seated. He salaams and sits down. Then coffee is served to him, and he begins something in this fashion :

"You ask me to tell you of that terrible fight we had with the dwarfs. We started with several Arab chiefs, and they all took their men and got together, and made one expedition of 3,000 men. After going five days we came to Uzimba, and then through the forest to Urega. For a month we travelled on, and at length crossed the Lualaba. There we entered Ukusu until we came to the Lumesi. Next we entered Ukunga and passed into Wakusa, and there were the dwarfs. We heard all along the way that there was ivory to be had very cheap; that one necklace of beads would buy a tusk so high. We got to the King of the Wusba, and saw little fellows about as long as one's arm. They were just such as you could have eaten them at one bite. They had very big heads and little bits of bows and arrows. The king asked us where we had come from. We said from a little town on the river. "What do you want?" he said. "Ivory." "What will you give me for it?" "Beads and other things." "That is right." Next day we came into the dwarf country, and the very first day we got 30 tusks for little or nothing. Then we made an inner advance into the interior, and the dwarfs fled. We got a few more tusks. Prosperous and happy at the prospect of our investment, we made another day's march. That was a three days' journey into the land of the dwarfs. Here we got right into the centre of the dwarf country. Here the little dwarfs came up to us and we negotiated with him. All things were going on well, because we wanted only ivory, and it was so cheap and good that we were quite happy. The first notice that we had of any disturbance was one day when we were all down on our knees watering. We heard her scream, and went to see what was the matter. We saw there was an arrow in her breast. We asked her who did it, and she said one of the little men. Then they all swarmed about us and began to let fly their arrows. piff piff with their bows and arrows. The war cries of these little savages were perfectly deafening. Although they were such little

and confident longing, that caused this sensitive organ to palpitate so wildly; perhaps also there was a suspicion that before very long it might be beating for other reasons. Come what might, I was prepared to meet it. I knew I was beautiful, thanks to my mother, whose good looks I had inherited. I was an only child, and therefore a large heiress, accomplished, clever, and self-reliant. Nothing was more incomprehensible to me than the shy silence of the bread-and-butter misses whose acquaintance I made during my short stay in London. Even their brothers I was often obliged to help on in conversation—they never seemed to know what to say, or how to say it; while I never knew what it was to be at a loss.

My mother was a woman exceptionally well qualified to launch a girl in the society of New York; she had made it a study, and felt I was in good hands. Before I went to my first ball she gave a series of dinner parties. To these she especially asked all the young married men who have it in their power to make or mar the *debutante* in first her season. It is they, not their wives, who are the leaders of fashion; and it is to them that the would-be belle must pay her court if she wishes to succeed. Of course the unmarried men are important; but they take their *queue* from the older hands, who, in spite, of having wives are still the most indefatigable ball-goers, the recognised leaders of the "German," and the established authorities on matters of fashionable etiquette. Where society has no regular hierarchy, as it has in England, its leaders are self-constituted or tacitly acknowledged. The men, as a rule, marry so young that they have not had time to become *blases*; and the consequence is, that they flirt as actively with unmarried girls, and flutter about as flippantly, as if they were still single. In some cases they keep this on until their own daughters come out, whereupon the girls of their choice with bouquets, *bonbonnieres* and trifling presents, taking them solitary drives, giving them dinners, boxes to the opera, and distinguishing them by such marks of devotion and attention as are usually paid to the female mind. Occasionally these are pushed to such a point that they give rise to unpleasant gossip, but I have never known any real harm come of them. The girls are always thoroughly well able to take care of themselves, and upon the occasions, which sometimes happen, of a man becoming so desperately in love as to forget his conjugal duties and propose an elopement, he invariably meets with a positive and decided refusal. In this respect they show a sagacity and absence of impurity which the aristocratic mothers of young families in London, who think nothing of running away with the husbands of their lady friends, would do well to imitate. Of course an exclusive devotion of that sort has a tendency to injure a girl, because it keeps off the young men while it lasts; but perhaps on the whole she gains a sort of *prestige* by it, which only renders her more attractive to them when it is over.

When the great occasion of my first ball arrived, the carriage could hardly hold all the bouquets that were sent. Unfortunately mamma was taken suddenly unwell in the very day of the ball; but she insisted upon me to be disappointed, as I had been taking so much trouble with my dress, and looking forward to it so eagerly: so I arranged with Harry Hardjan, who had stamped me with his approval, and indeed shown me a good deal of attention on the strength of having been fond of me in a fatherly way when I was a little girl, to send his wife for me—she was only two years older than I was; and he met us at the door with several of my friends to help to carry my bouquets. These were thirteen in number, for eight had been sent by married men and five by bachelors. I calculated that their united value was upwards of a hundred and twenty dollars, or about £25. All my bouquets had come with cards on them; and as I read the senders' names, I felt that my success was assured. This inspired me with still greater confidence as I entered the ball-room. That night was a triumph—I was literally besieged; but I was determined to act with caution, for fear of making the old mistake. I soon found the importance of establishing myself in a feminine coterie—so much can be done by combination. I am convinced that there is no greater mistake for a girl than to be misled, by the admiration of the sterner sex, into losing her popularity with her own. Young men are intimidated and kept in their proper place by a strong phalanx of girls, if these hold together properly. It requires a youth of uncommon nerve boldly to face half-a-dozen girls all tittering together in a corner, who, he knows, will pick him to pieces the moment he leaves them. We New York girls used to keep our little heels on the necks of our beaux, and trample over them ruthlessly. In London the case is exactly reversed, and the poor girls are crushed by the aw-ful-ly too-awfully-aw kind of youth, to a degree which makes my blood boil. It is partly because London girls don't understand how to combine and organise, so to speak, against the men, and partly because they have to compete against the young married women, that they are treated with such indifference. Now in my day, in New York, the young married women were nowhere, or, in the vernacular of that city, they "had no show;" but I hear that they are making a good deal of running of late years, and that the girls are beginning to complain seriously. Another reason why American girls have such a much better time than English girls is, that as they have so much liberty, they can offer more independ-ments to the young men to pay them attention. A young man will submit to be crushed and bullied and sat upon, if you make it all right at the end of the evening by asking him to take you a sleigh-ride next day, or to give you a dinner at Delmonico's, with only a young lady friend of your own age, and her husband, who admires you, to do proper. What fun we girls used to have, and what plans we used to concoct for robbing our beaux of their affections, of exchanging them when we got tired of them, or of dismissing them to the proposing point! In my first season I had seven proposals. I had several far better seasons than this later on; but mamma said I could not have expected to have done more the first winter, considering that I had to compete with some of whom possessed all my advantages, combined with far greater experience.

Here again I am struck with the difference between England and America. I don't suppose that English girls get one proposal for ten that we get. I know one girl, now twenty-four, who has had 157. This I can vouch for, as she showed me the list; but some of the men must have been very slightly wounded, for one asked to be introduced a second time not long since. He had been at Calcutta for four years, and had forgotten that when he last saw her he had proposed to her, and she had forgotten that she had refused him. He had, in the meantime, made a large fortune in Bonanza, the idea of which was her object in telling him to him at this time: and they are now engaged to be married. She says she does not see why she should put off getting married any longer, especially as the young married women are beginning to have such a good time.

On the whole, however, I used to think there was far more fun to be had at Newport than in New York. That is he place to contract intimacies both with the girls and the young men. The picnics and games, the perpetual drives with the former, the yachting excursions, the private parties, and constant contact with the same set, tend to establish your position. At the end of one season in New York, and another at Newport, you may be said to have learnt the whole game thoroughly, and can begin for your self what they call in England "*la carriere*" for one's *force* or not. You now feel perfectly able to take care of yourself, and can allow yourself all sorts of liberties that you couldn't have ventured upon at first. You have even got so far as to call one or two young men by their Christian names in talking of them among ourselves we never think of alluding to them except as Dick, or Tom, or Harry, and so forth.

My intimate friend, *confidante*, and rival was my cousin, Flora Temple. In spite of her grand name she was born as well born as I was, for she was the namesake on the turf—for her father was originally a tailor, who had made his fortune during the war by taking army contracts; and when he had risen to the social surface, he married my mother's sister, and then, unfortunately for my cousin, died. She was a very shoddy sort of person, and left her two millions of dollars. This, together with her own beauty and talent, and my mother's social influence, soon pushed her into the front rank. She was more than two years my senior, and had commenced her career by a tremendous affair with the celebrated Iky Bullstock, who for the last fifteen years has been devoting himself to ensnaring the affections of girls as soon as they came out. Since his marriage, his name has been connected with no fewer than a dozen, I was counting them up with Flora not long ago; but then, I think, in the cases of several, it was mere idle gossip. Anyhow, it did not do Flora any harm, for Charlie van Didntoffer simply wild about her, and she actually succeeded in getting him introduced to one of the oldest Knickerbocker families; he was very handsome, a banker of the highest standing, and had charming manners. I am sure many of my English readers must remember him in Paris and Rome. He was almost omnipotent at the fashionable Spuyten Duyvel Club, was prominent in all matters of sport, and was universally popular. To begin with a flirtation with Charlie van Didntoffer was enough to turn any girl's head. In my own secret soul, though, we girls were much more reticent in these matters than English girls are; and, I can't say for certain, I don't believe Flora cared so much for Charlie as she pretended, and mentally reserved the right to throw him over if sufficient inducement should offer, but she enjoyed what you in England call the "swagger" of the thing. Whether Charlie suspected this or not, I don't know; but certain it is that at Newport, where we were all three thrown a good deal together, I began to perceive indications of a wavering in his affections in my direction. Now I am no base, ungenerous, or treacherous girl; but I don't think that I was in fault if I took advantage of circumstances to the proposing point! In my first season I had seven proposals. I had several far better seasons than this later on; but mamma said I could not have expected to have done more the first winter, considering that I had to compete with some of whom possessed all my advantages, combined with far greater experience.

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REGISTERED No. L—127.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,010.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1877.

ON THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, as above, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1878.

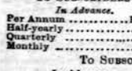
The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 3rd January 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 8th idem for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,221 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, on SATURDAY, the 29th Dec. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

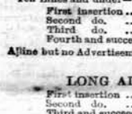
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie ns Messagerien Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on THURSDAY, the 27th Dec., 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

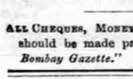
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 25th December 1877, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bander and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. INDIA, 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

for extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	....	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without Wines
Suez	36	....	22		8	
Port Said	38	....	24		9	
Messina	50	....	34		14	
Naples	50	....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		14	
Genoa	50	....	34		14	
Marseilles	52	....	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

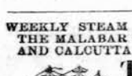
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,259	500	December 29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January 12
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„ 19
THESSALY			February 2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„ 16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	At fortnightly intervals.
ITALIA	2,245	424	„

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P. She will not carry passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 560

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

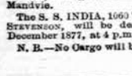
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain J. Shaw, about the 12th January.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances. Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage &c., will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 1, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

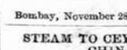
	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(c)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	31st Dec. 1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(c)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	CHINA	2916	450	T. Alderton	21st do.
(c)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, November 28, 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
MONGOLIA	2833	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec. at 3 p. m.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan. do.
LOMBARDY	2723	440	W. R. Hall	22nd Jan. do.
KHIVA	2999	450	G. Lee	5th Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb. do.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 12th November 1877. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue rom this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	..... Rs.	950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton	..... „	1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	..G. Raccuin.	4211	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	....F. Forti....	3509	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	..G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	..C. Lazarich	3393	400	on 26th Mar. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To Trieste	Rs. 450	....	Rs. 350	....	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	....	„ 255	....	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	....	„ 240	....	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	....	„ 130	....	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. EVELYN, from CARDIFF, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL and are REQUESTED TO PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, s. s. Evelyn.

NOTICES.

WINDMILL PNEUMATIC PUMPS,
Made and Patented by The Hartford Pump Co., U. S. A.

Water raised to any desired height by air compressed by Windmill Power on principles at once simple and effective.

Prices of Machines from Rs. 400 upwards.

Full particulars with circulars given on application to the Agent for India,

H. BALLANTINE,
Care of Ewart, Latham & Co., Bombay.

MILLINERY.

THE Undersigned forwards a LADY'S BONNET, or HAT of the LATEST FASHION and BEST MATERIALS, by parcel post, FREE, to any part of India for 35s. Style and size required to be sent with Order, accompanied by a Remittance. Bankers, HERRIES, FARQUHAR & Co., St. James' Street, London.

M. ROBBINS,
16, Old Bond Street, London, W.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED. TENDERS are invited up to the 20th January 1878, for PURCHASING the STONES of the Company's Chimney now standing in Fort, Church Lane Street. The purchaser has to pull down the chimney and remove the stones at his own expense and risk.

For further particulars apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 18th December 1877.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

A LARGE and HANDSOME STOCK of BOUND BOOKS, suitable for PRESENTATION, SCHOOL PRIZES, &c., &c., has been lately received at the Depot, and the Superintendent would invite all to an early inspection. A good supply of the following is also on hand:—

Christmas and New Year Cards.
Children's Story Books.
Picture Toy Books on Paper or Linen.
Watts's Catechisms and Hymns.
Bibles and Bible Hand-books.
Large Texts and Text-rolls.
Theological Works.
Histories and Biographies.
General Science Series.
C. V. E. S. Educational Series, in English and the Vernacular.
Practical and Devotional Works.
Poetry and Hymns.
Tracts and Small Books.

Also a large supply of back numbers of Periodicals which may be had at half-price.

Address Orders to

F. W. V. VINING,
Superintendent,
Depot Kalbadavie, Bombay.

NOW READY,

CHARIVARI'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL,

SECOND ISSUE.

Containing
PRIZE TALE,
PRIZE POEM,
PRIZE CONUNDRUM,
with numerous other TALES, POEMS, CONUNDRUMS and a budget of Puns, Puzzles, &c., and an ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR, suitable for the FESTIVE SEASON.

Beautifully illustrated and bound in a fancy stiff cover specially designed at Home.

Price, Rs. 2-8;
or with Mofussil Postage, Rs. 2-12.
ORDER EARLY.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET-KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4 4
Do. Double do. ..... „	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12 0
Treble do. ..... „	11 0
Double do. ..... „	10 0
Single do. ..... „	8 8
Double Whalebone ..... „	10 8
Single Do. ..... „	9 8
Match, best selected ..... „	7 0
Do. do. for practice ..... „	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ..... „	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8 0
Do. Plain Ash	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... each	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz. ..... Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3 8
Fives Bats ..... each	1 8
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses ..... Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs.	40-0 to 80 0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs.	4-0 to 6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4 8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... „	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... „	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins. per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

A FURTHER SHIPMENT OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS

Just to hand,

PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

(LONDON AND BOMBAY),

HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING GOODS:—

Billiard Tables (solid mahogany, full size) complete	from Rs.	1000 to Rs.	1,200
The Champion Billiard Table (patented by John Roberts & Co)	„	120 to „	1,350
Billiard Lamps with the new patent Silber Burners	„	120 to „	200
The Champion Cues (as used by John Roberts, Junior each	„	3 to „	15
Billiard Cues, plain, ash			6
Billiard Balls of best African ivory, match size, set of three			30
Pool Balls, do. per set of nine			72
Pyramid balls, do. per set of sixteen			128
Cotton or new Patent Celluloid Balls, per set of three			22
Billiard cloth, complete for Table and Cushions	„	75 to „	120
Cue-tips, guaranteed best make			As. 8

Billiard irons, brushes, covers, chalk, marking boards and all Billiard requisites, at lowest prices.

Billiard Tables recovered with new cloth, recushioned with patent India-rubber, removed, and all repairs executed with quick despatch under the supervision of an experienced foreman.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co. have also for sale a splendid assortment of CRICKETING MATERIALS,

Comprising Bats, Balls, Stumps, &c.

ARCHERY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bows, Arrows, Quivers, Arm-guards, &c.

The Billiard Tables, &c., have been made under the special supervision of our Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR (the Champion Billiard-player) and no article leaves our manufactory at London unless examined by him. We are therefore confident that our customers will be perfectly satisfied with the execution of any orders they may entrust us with.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, and 367, STRAND, LONDON.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	York River Tobacco.	Latakia Tobacco.
„ Birdseye.	Carolina Rose.	Oronoko „
„ Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.	Imperial „
„ Returns Tobacco.	Persian „	Smoking Mixture.

CIGARETTES. BRAND—"STAR OF THE EAST."

Manufactory,—GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, SOUTWARK, LONDON.

THOMAS BEAR, Proprietor.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

INDIAN TEA MART.

OPENED BY Mr. M. H. MAJU,

(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, possessing within itself the delicate aroma of Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fullness of Virginia.

Rs. 2 per ½ lb. packet.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUN DRIED HONEY DEW,
Re. 1 per ¼ lb. packet.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LOCKETS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12, Rs. 17 to 95. Engraved, Rs. 20 to 105. Set with Gems, Rs. 28 to 500. The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size, Rs. 26.*

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.—*With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased or Enamelled Gold, in Cases, Rs. 40 to 100.*

STUDS.—*Plain or Engraved Gold, Handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for evening wear, set with precious stones, Rs. 18 to 150. Complete sets in plain Gold and set with Gems from Rs. 40 to 200.*

SIGNET RINGS.—*In great variety of pattern, set with Onyx Sardonyx Blood Stone*

GEM RINGS *for Ladies* ..... *Rs. 22 to 70.*

patterns and most beautiful designs.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

Rampart Row, November 27, 1877.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting	Do.	Do.	„ 350
Do.	„ Crystal-Faced	Do.	Do.	„ 330
Do.	„ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality		Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases				Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do.	Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance			„ 200
Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¼ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 145
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	„ 65 to „ 50
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	„ 70
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	„ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	„ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	„ 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¾ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ¼ Hunter Lever Watches, ¾ Plate	Rs. 150

†A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Breguit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ¾ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¾ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ¾ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¾ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from ..... Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from ..... Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from ..... Rs. 250 to Rs. 400

Chronograph or Racing Watches.

Repeating Watches from ..... Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,0

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ¼ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

##

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c. &c. will be further received up to 3rd January next. For particulars apply at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.
December 24.

OOTACAMUND,
NILGHIRI HILLS.

A SET OF ROOMS will become AVAILABLE at WOODSIDE HOTEL from the 1st March next, or perhaps an earlier date. It includes a large bedroom, handsome large dressing room, and a smaller bedroom or office.
Terms for 2 persons for 6 months Rs. 5-0 a month. For an extra person Rs. 100 additional a month.
Apply to Mrs. KILKELLY, Landlady, Woodside Hotel, Ootacamund.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
55, 59, 60 & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A *branch Agency*, under the management of *Messrs. Soundy & Co.*, has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that with the increased facilities now offered their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips Chalk, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard

Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co,
Agents, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Carved and French polished Household Furniture, plated glass, and porcelainwares, &c., on the 3rd floor of the house occupied by Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., in Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from S. M. Johnston, Esq., sell by public auction, at his residence, in the Elphinstone Circle, the whole of his valuable household furniture, consisting of rich cut glassware, handsome dinner and breakfast services, best plated cruet and egg frame, spoons and forks, Mappin's cutlery, mother-of-pearl handed dessert knives and forks, and handsomely carved and French polished black wood furniture, comprising dining room, pier, toilet, side washing and dressing tables, drawing room, easy, low, arm and other arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, settee, chiffonier, whatnot, revolving couch, camp cots, wardrobes, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horse, dressing glass, patent water filter, hanging and table argand and kerosine oil lamps, flower vases, pictures, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c.
Now on view.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in Hoorzia Street, without the Fort.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Abdool Cadur bin Bundoo Meya Corunkur, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Shaik Cassum bin Abdool Meya Moosajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of March 1877, All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hoorzia street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesshwur, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1294 and 1295 and under new survey No. 3835, containing by admeasurement 199 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Hoorzia street, on the north by the house of Packeer Sahib bin Shaik Esmael Bhoorgy, and on the south by the house of Ameer Khan bin Hajee, and which said dwelling house is assessed under No 4.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few barrels best Belfast hams and bacon in canvas.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th December 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Glassware, Breakfast set. Plated Ware, &c., at No. 104, near G. I. P. Railway Dadur Station.
On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, the property of a Gentleman and others, the same comprises glassware, breakfast sets, plated-ware, dining tables, carved, circular, pier, side, sofa and work tables, easy, pradeen and folding chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffoniers, screens, hanging and table argand lamps, pictures, blackwood and iron 4 and 6 bedsteads, camp cots, albums, handsome oil-floor and druggut carpets, wardrobes, presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses Parian figures, and ornaments, flower stand, zinc bath, scents, soaps, jelly, cayenne, sauce, soups, few dozens of dinner sherry, and sundry miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th December, 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a handsome, light BAROUCHE. Rs. 1,000. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

XMAS FESTIVITIES.—Presentation Tea Packets—There is nothing like a fine delicious cup of Tea in the morning—always a welcome present. MORTON & Co.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES, Rs. 2-4 the pair for Cash, at Mrs. MEDLEY'S Millinery Rooms, 34, Meadow Street.

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LOST, a Black and Tan-terrier DOG, answering to the name of FIZ. Wears a collar with E. C. MONOD engraved upon it. Whoever brings him back to Mr. EMILE C. MONOD, French Bank, Rampart Row, will be rewarded.

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PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES may be obtained at any of J. PEARSE'S shops. NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED.

NOW READY.

THE THIRD EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4: ENGLISH PRICE—Twelve Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the Work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
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The Corporation offer for the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it
Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposits Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
" 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

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NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTH SHIRE ENGLAND.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
Joyce's Trebie Waterproof and F. 3 Quality;
PERCUSSION CAPS,
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH & FELT GUN WADDING.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Fin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.
A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.
Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
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The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

TO BE LET, a comfortable and airy three-storied HOUSE, opposite the Temple Bar, situate near the New High Court Building, suitable for Barristers' Chambers and Solicitors' Offices. Apply to
D. C. LOBO, Royal Hotel.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'SOUZA has houses to let.
TERMS.—MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23 0
Ofner, Red and White	"	24 8
Erlau	"	16 0
Sparkling White	"	37 8
OEDENBURG, White	"	24 8
RUSTER DRY	"	36 0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	"	78 0

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.
NORWAY BEER.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

HART—December 19th, at Ishapore Gunpowder Factory, the wife of C. Hart, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROSS—BRYAN—December 13th, at St.ª James' Church, Anarkalli, by the Rev. W. H. Tribe, M.A., John Sperrin Ross to Kathleen Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Bryan.

DEATHS.

BELLETTY—December 10th, at Calcutta, of croup, Mary Blanche, the beloved daughter of Raphael and Charlsea Belletty, aged 6 years.

CHRISTIE—December 21st, at Calcutta, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Christie, aged 1 year and 11 months.

RICKETTS—December 18th, at Madras, Annie Gertrude, the child of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Ricketts, aged one year.

SCOTT—December 8th, at Bangalore, John Mortan Scott, late Manager Government Life Assurance Company, Bombay, aged 52.

STRONG—December 21st, at Calcutta, Mrs. Hannah Strong, wife of Mr. J. G. Strong, Indian Government Inland Steam Service., aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1877.

NEXT to the power of adapting circumstances to oneself, the power of adapting oneself to circumstances is, of all human endowments, the most to be desired. Only a man of genius possesses the former, and only a man of more than ordinary culture the latter faculty. Human beings, for the most part, are not geniuses; nor are they even men of culture. There are reasons, however, for believing that, while no amount of education will make a man a genius, true education may and ought to make him a man of culture. Advice suited to geniuses alone would be useless to those who have no hope of becoming more than cultured men, and perhaps very little hope even of that. Hence, if a Viceroy of India, who happens to have earned the reputation of being himself a man of cultures were invited to address an assembly of youth, professedly emulous of a like distinction, the most sensible and practical advice which he could possibly offer them would be that which he had found the most useful in his own experience, and the best example which he could possibly set them would be an illustration of the usefulness of the advice. Without laying claim to any oracular knowledge of viceregal motives, we may safely assume that Lord Lytton's most recent public utterances were the result of some such train of reflection as that of which we have endeavoured to trace the outline. The Mark Tapley-like determination "to make the best of things as one finds them," which he has been recommending to his youthful hearers as the most serviceable of all the virtues, could not be better exemplified than it is by His Excellency's own public appearances. The orations which he delivered last week at the annual meeting of two Calcutta schools are in themselves admirable illustrations of the art of adaptation. The facility with which the mediæval moralist of Tuesday passes into the hearty Englishman of Thursday, the rapid process of acclimatization by which the viceregal mind becomes accustomed to educational atmospheres so widely different, the curious metamorphosis which transforms the art-critic, whose æsthetic taste is charmed with the marvellous dramatic talent of St. Xavier's, into the stern educationist, who can see neither form nor comeliness in any mode of teaching more ambitious and ornamental than that of La Martiniere, would indicate that Lord Lytton is no mean adept in the art which he commends. To be able to make himself "all things to all men" is the first and last qualification of the popular speechifier; and when with this is conjoined the power of adorning pleasing platitudes with ornate and fluent diction, we have the material of almost boundless success. We certainly have no intention of insinuating that the statesman-like power of adaptation, with the possession of which we have credited Lord Lytton, necessarily involves or occasions the slightest suspicion of insincerity; nor are we in the least disposed to join in the outcry which is often raised against neatly expressed common-places. For is not life itself made up of common-place incidents and duties, and is not the power of saying and doing pleasant things, as Lord Lytton himself reminds us, the foundation of all good breeding and the secret of all true success in life? The art of saying the right thing in the right place is an accomplishment as valuable as it is rare; and that it is one on the possession of which our present Viceroy has some right to congratulate himself, his latest oratorical successes show.

Of the two speeches and the two phases of viceregal opinion which they represent, we certainly prefer Lord Lytton at La Martiniere to Lord Lytton at St. Xavier's, not because Thursday's platitudes are more unassailably self-evident or more felicitously expressed than Tuesday's, but because its sentiments are more English and its form less ambiguous. In the laboured exposition of the trite "analogy between the theatre and the world" with which the first oration concludes, we discern traces of that "striving after false and illegitimate effect" which its author condemns, and of which the early works of Owen Meredith furnish frequent examples. The later speech, with its more apparent freshness and naturalness, is almost entirely free from such defects; and, since *ars est celare artem*, we regard it as a more genuine specimen of true oratory. We have no wish to underrate the extraordinary ability displayed in the dramatic entertainment presided over by the Viceroy at St. Xavier's College; but we confess that our own experience does not accord with his estimate of the "educational value" of such performances. We fancy the young gentlemen whose acting afforded their distinguished patron such unmingled gratification must have been considerably astonished at their own success. So long as boys are boys, the school declamations to the production of which the Jesuit fathers, both in Calcutta and in Bombay, devote much of their time and attention, will continue to form one of the chief attractions of the St. Xavier's colleges. As modes of developing what the youthful performers themselves would designate "cheek," and of affording their elders abundant opportunities of exercising the truly Christian virtue of patience, these amusements may possess certain advantages; but not even in the estimation of the *padres* themselves can they be said to possess any "educational value" whatever above and beyond that which attaches to them as legitimate advertisements of the institutions in which they may be enjoyed. As such they have been eminently successful; but no one who has had the slightest acquaintance with the training of European and Eurasian youths in this country can regard the theatrical craving for effect which such amusements have created and fostered otherwise than as a serious nuisance and stumbling-block.

The religious part of Lord Lytton's address at the Catholic College seems to us quite as objectionable as the dramatic. That it met with the unqualified approval of the audience which he was addressing we can well believe. Depreciation of the intellect as the ruling power in human nature and human history, and laudation of the moral and spiritual forces which govern the world, would be intelligible if we could imagine that Lord Lytton meant to give the religious teaching of St. Xavier's the benefit of his public approval. It is because we do not believe that he had the slightest intention of doing anything of the kind, that we dislike the tone of this part of his address. The alleged inferiority of the intellect is the assumption on which the papal system is built; and the remark that "Religion and Morality are Reason's best friends" is accepted in every country in which popery is supreme as countenancing that "sacrifice of the intellect" which is the origin of all superstition. We should have thought that a Protestant nobleman presiding at the annual meeting of a Catholic school would do all that could reasonably be expected of him, if he spoke with encouraging approval of the system of secular instruction pursued in the institution, more especially when a reference to religious matters might lead to the enunciation of a fallacy which even the very limited experience of the world possessed by the more intelligent among his youthful audience would flatly contradict. That cleverness has the advantage of goodness all the world over, even the youngest among the St. Xavierites must have learnt by this time; else why should his learned instructors try to make him wise as well as good? Since Lord Lytton judged it necessary to preach a little sermon as well as make a little speech, we wish he had chosen as his subject the supreme duty of founding all religious beliefs upon reason, and of rejecting, with indignation and contempt, every theological dogma which insults man's divinest faculty. So far as we are aware, neither His Excellency's hearers nor the rising generation at large are in any danger of being too intellectual. The perils of youth seem to lie in quite an opposite direction.

Lord Lytton's speech at La Martiniere seems to us a model of what a chairman's address on such an occasion ought to be—full of manly common-sense such as boys and girls are certain to appreciate, didactic without ceasing to be brisk and cheerful, a pattern of graceful diction, kindly, straightforward, and sincere. Nor were there wanting useful hints for parents as well as children. The tone of the whole address may be inferred from the following sentences:—"Most cordially and entirely do I sympathise "in your desire to impart to the instruction pro- "vided by this institution a simpler and more "practical character. The parents of your pupils "may be less wise and far-seeing than you are "yourselves; and if so, they will, perhaps, prefer "for their daughters the abuse of a piano to the "use of a saucepan, and encourage their sons to "employ no manual instrument more fatiguing "or less fashionable than a goose-quill. But "for all that, the fact remains that education in "India must aim lower if it is to reach further."

IN the best interests of Anglo-Indian society it is much to be regretted that Lord Lytton should encourage the extravagance of ladies' dress. His Excellency, surrounded by people or friends enjoying large incomes, can hardly realise the pecuniary troubles induced by the fashions. But husbands and fathers who have to make ends meet on salaries ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 a month can thoroughly understand the significance of the Viceroy's "train" movement, for their purses can hardly bear the strain of the fashion fetish as it is. But they are helpless when a Viceroy and the wife of a Viceroy move in this direction. Ladies who do not wear trains at viceregal drawing-rooms will be stigmatised by their good-natured friends as either mean or poor, or the first epithet will be applied in conversation to the husband, the second to the wife. Of course any husband "with the spirit of a man," as Mrs. Gamp might say, will not allow the dear partner of his existence the chance of telling him what her friend, Mrs. Tattle, says about her absence from the drawing-room, or, what is worse, her appearance there without a tail. Jones would rather go to the sowcar and borrow a couple of hundred rupees at 60 per cent. than endure a curtain lecture on the subject. But two hundred rupees or so is a weighty sum in these days of "officiating" appointments and half salaries, especially so if the man who borrows is in that financial fix described by Micawber, when a single sixpence to credit or debit in his accounts at the end of the year may make all the difference between paradisiacal happiness or untold misery. Two hundred rupees for a train—a mere bagatelle some lively ladies will say—means two hundred rupees thrown away, because the specious argument, that the train will make a beautiful dress afterwards, is disproved by the apparent necessity of a new train and a new dress for every new drawing-room. However, we by no means seek to throw discredit on the ladies because they love fine clothes; we will even admit another argument of theirs; that they only wear them to gratify their husbands. It is their nature to, as Doctor Watts sings. Our protest rather is, that fine feathers do not make fine birds, and extravagant dress is no criterion of either good taste or of a lady.

The *World* had an amusing interview with M. Worth the other day, when that celebrated costumier is reported to have remarked that the ladies, his customers, had no ideas of æsthetics worth mentioning. This is a remarkable fact, if fact it is, because men under the guidance of their women-kind run away with the notion that a woman's taste in dress can never err. Worth, it is said, declares that many of the hideous costumes which have emanated from his *atelier* are not his own but his customers', and trains are probably within the category of those things which he, as an artist, would condemn. As there is no sense or reason in them, they cannot please the artistic eye; but of course if fashion decreed that a lady should go to a drawing-room or State ball, strung around with cauliflowers or asparagus stalks, there would be plenty of women to vote the mode charming; plenty of Kings and Princes, we fear, to announce this State costume as *de rigueur*. It is not sense or reason that lays down the rule for fashion, but rather the genius of folly—a folly that hardworking men have to pay for with the sweat of their brows, while their friends and acquaintances laugh at it. Still, a train is in itself not so great an evil as what it portends. With all respect to the fair sex in India, we think it can scarcely be denied that the lives of many English women in the East are lives of the most lamentable frivolity. Dress, in many instances, is the aim and end of existence, and it has wrecked many lives, blighted many a home, or our Anglo-Indian novelists pen most wicked lies. For the sake of dress women in this sluggish monotonous Orient have been known to run their husbands into irretrievable debt; for dress they have been known to sacrifice the honour of their belongings; and for dress, or rather for the opportunity of showing their dress, they have been known to desert their husbands and children, and become that most hateful object of our civilization, the flirting grass widow of the hills. India, of all countries in the world, is the one which needs the least encouragement in extravagance of feminine apparel, and, if legislation on the subject is wanted at all, it is legislation of the sumptuary kind which would bring milliners' bills within the limits of reason. What is the common complaint of the Anglo-Indian mother in these days? If we are in her confidence, it is that the young men do not marry, but true to her womanly instinct she will evade the reason, which is only to be had, and in ardent wrath, from her spouse—"Because those accursed bills for dress scare Corydon." What sensible youth cares to marry in a land where poverty is deemed the one uncondonable offence against society, and a homely, though a neat dress, its perambulating exposition? Corydon may love Phyllis very dearly, and the lady may be well inclined to accept the young gentleman's adoration, but there is a barrier between them, which is "decency," as defined by the great and dressy ladies of our Indian world. Let no one be shocked. The decency is the decency of dress which costs much money. Decency in the opinion of some of our fine ladies means a new robe for every new entertainment, indecency half-a-dozen for the twelve months. We seem to have imported the sentiment, or the distinction, from Melbourne in the early days of that town's history, when the gold diggers swallowed £5 notes between bread and butter, and their ladies arrayed themselves in gold and silver brocade and wore birds of paradise in their bonnets.

Probably Mrs. Qui Hye may object to the parallel, and say she only does as the Empress Eugenie did at Compeigne and Biarritz. True, the ex-Empress set an extravagant fashion, but to gratify whom? Have we forgotten the moral of the "Benoiton Family?" We may be sure that the Empress would not have donned a new robe every two hours to ingratiate herself with the denizens of the Faubourg St. Germain. It is a poor compliment, we fear, that Emperors and Empresses pay to their faithful subjects when they invite them to ruin themselves by the display on their backs, and we are glad to think that there are many women in the world who have the perception to acknowledge the full force of the favour.

To return to the train affair at Calcutta, if is evident that the Viceroy has put himself and his friends in a very delicate situation; one such as we should have imagined Lord Lytton with his Continental tact would have avoided. To pay her respects tail-less to Her Majesty's Representative is a duty which bears hardly on woman when trains are announced as the fashion. Most men would not care to invite a woman to exhibit herself with the badge of poverty—the modern Scarlet Letter—upon her in view of many trained dames everyone of whom reckons her husband's income by the thousand. In India, as every man's salary is known, so it is every man's desire to keep it a secret, but there can be no concealment for £500 a year when the train is not forthcoming to tell of "private means" or at least debt. In unhappy Ireland, where there is also a Vice-regal Court, it is said feminine ingenuity is sometimes equal to the occasion; Mrs. Mulvaney or O'Hara passing triumphantly before the Lord Lieutenant in the same train and on the same occasion as served for Madame Murphy and the lady of The O'Regan before her; this is the co-operative principle, introduced into ceremony, but it is doubtful if it would thrive in India. Here, though we may be poor, we are proud; and besides that, the trick, the little "stratagem" would be known all over the station the next morning. There is a story of another Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, who was amused by a backward or lumbering gentleman presented to him at a shanty *levée*, and who, for the sake of effect, had stitched or pinned two tails to his working jacket. But this was a man. It is superfluous to say that nothing so atrociously vulgar would be attempted by a lady in India. The duty, then, of the Chamberlain at Calcutta is, to avoid distinguishing, even by a pressure of the hand, between the 500 a month lady and the 5,000 if trained, and he must throw additional *empressment* into his address when escorting the untailed. His is a thankless office under the circumstances; indeed, it is doubtful if he is likely to receive thanks from any one. The most reasonable way of gratifying all parties in this difficult and delicate affair would be to place the untrained ladies on a dais and make the trained dames pass in procession before them. This could not fail to afford satisfaction to the ladies who desire to show what a quantity of finery they can heap upon themselves, and would of course animate the others during the tedium of a drawing-room. We commend the notion to the attention of any one seeking a solution of the train enigma at the capital.

THE CENSUS OF PORTIONS OF THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

WITH the view to ascertain how far the numbers of the rural population may have been affected by the famine, a census is about to be taken on the night of the 19th January 1878 in certain talukas of Madras and Mysore as well as in the south of Bombay.

The chief object of the census is to ascertain, first, the number of people actually existing or resident; secondly, the number of people who are known to have gone away to plantations, public works, and elsewhere and are not known to have died; thirdly, the number of those known to have died in the villages of starvation or disease.

The census is to be taken in the same way as in 1872, but as the purpose is much narrower the enumeration form will be much shortened. Enumerators will be selected, and on the 17th January they will proceed to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the area allotted to them, ascertain that the numbers assigned to the houses correspond, that the chief male resident is correctly described, and generally make all previous arrangements so that by the evening of the 19th everything shall be ready and no hitch can occur. In the former census the following errors were the most common. 1st, that single houses let to different families as lodgings were counted as so many separate houses and enclosures. 2nd, when a house had two or more doors for entrance, each door was numbered separatly, and therefore appeared in the schedules as a separate house. 3rd, out-houses attached to dwelling houses were also counted as separate houses. Most of such mistakes arose, no doubt, from the terms enclosure and house being imperfectly understood. By the careful arrangements to be made in the present instance, the accuracy of the census will be much more assured, and it will, without doubt, tend to giving valuable results.

THE SCINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

IT is not generally known that a severe famine threatened a large portion of the north-west Rajputana and the Central India Provinces very lately. An average of only one-tenth of the usual rainfall had caused not only a large area to remain untilled, but had resulted in the almost entire destruction of such young crops as had sprouted. In consequence a steady emigration of not only the cultivating but the ordinary working classes of the population set in about the middle of August towards Malwa, which was supposed to be a more favoured locality. Their numbers increased towards the close of September to 40,000 a day on the Agra and Gwalior Road alone, and the people carried with them their entire worldly stock, live and dead. The strain on the resources of the country through which they passed was severe, the more so as the banias held their stocks in anticipation of higher prices; many succumbed, and the trunk road was lined with the carcases of starved cattle. No sign of vegetation presented itself.

At this time the Government of India, with a view to providing some work for the starving population of the Gwalior territory, called upon Messrs. Glover and Co., who are the contractors for the Scindia State Railway, to start the earth-work and ballast breaking on that portion of their contract lying between the Chumbul river and Gwalior. The call was readily responded to, and in a very short time 5,000 labourers were employed. Their state of distress was so great and their consequent inability to earn a full day's food so manifest that the contractors advanced the usual rates on their own responsibility.

At the beginning of October the Government, with a view to throwing a supply of grain into Gwalior and the country beyond, proposed to the contractors (Messrs. Glover and Co.) to open the line from Agra to Dholepore as early as they possibly could. A consultation resulted in the 5th November being fixed as the probable date. This was successfully accomplished, although with very little ceremony, and the East Indian Railway trains now run into Dholepore.

But in the early part of October the rain, so long withheld, fell generally, and a portion of the land has now been laid out for the rabi crop; this portion is limited, as a scarcity of not only drought cattle but ryots existed, the larger portion having gone towards Malwa. This relief to the starving poor was only temporary, and the Government of India thought it advisable to start a relief camp at Gwalior for such as were actually in need of the necessaries of life. This duty fell on Messrs. Glover and Co., aided by the engineers of Government on the spot, and a large number of the starving poor of Gwalior thus find work and food.

An official inspection of the opened portion of this line was made on the 17th instant. Captain Wallace, R.E., officiating for Colonel DeBourbel, Captain Firebrace, Manager of the Rohilkand State Railway and Scindia State Railway, Mr. H. Bell, Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. O'Callaghan, Traffic Manager, Mr. LaTouche, the Executive Engineer in charge, and Messrs. T. C. Glover and T. B. Middleton, the senior and resident partners, proceeded by a special train at 7 a.m. from the Fort Station, Agra, to Dholepore, stopping at all points of interest. It is expected that the Minister for Public Works, Sir A. Clarke, will open this portion of the Scindia State Railway officially on the 10th proximo for passenger traffic.

This notice would be incomplete without a few remarks on the Chumbul bridge works. The well-sinking is being vigorously proceeded with, and it is expected that nearly all the piers will be sunk to their full depth this year. The wells are the largest yet undertaken, being 26ft. 9in. diameter, and are sunk to an average depth of 70 feet below the bed of the river. Besides the two abutments, there are thirteen piers, the height of superstructure above the river's bed being 115 feet. The approaches on either side are through deep-broken ravines, which are utilized by Messrs. Glover and Co. to lead down their quarry line to the bed of the river. The engine has been whistling her carol on the Chumbul sands for the last thirteen months.

HELPING A LAME DOG OVER THE STILE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Wood will hardly thank your contemporary for the support it has tendered him in his defeat at the Senate meeting on Wednesday last, for one unpleasant fact the editor and his correspondents have made patent is, that Mr. Wood's supporters must have been a craven set, and spiritless in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor. The mover and seconder of Mr. Wood, we are naively told, "practically stifled any discussion by their extraordinary silence!" They were, of course, conscious that it was a *bogie* business bringing his name forward at all; and while it would have suited their candidate to have gone through the secret operation of the ballot box, it was far from his wish that the numbers of his supporters should be openly tested.

What fudge and bunkum to talk of maintaining a principle and preserving the independence of the Senate! The principal actor in the farce intended his candidature to be a *goak*, or else it was the result of much *brass*. That he was a candidate without supporters, has, however, probably answered his purpose.

M. B.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant, *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, DEC. 22, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8½
4 per cent. Government Securities..	81¼
4½ per cent. do. ..	82
5½ per cent. do. ..	89
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½
6 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	108½
Bar Silver.....	54½ to ¼

Arrival—Magdala.

Departure—Thessaly.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight. 1s. 9 3-16d.	"
Credits, " 3 " " .....1s. 9 3 16d.	"
Documents, 3 " " .....1s. 9 3-16 to ¼d.	"

THE EASTERN FRONTIER WAR.

WE have received telegraphic information, giving news of the Naga expedition up to the 14th inst., and by letter up to the 11th. The force, at the former date, was at Mozema, and the Nagas had not yet come in up to the latter date. They had been giving trouble by night firing, but the telegram of the 14th states, that night firing had ceased. Samaguting was reported quiet. It was found that some Mozema men were acting in rear of the expeditionary force, and had killed a constable and plundered his post.

SIR HENRY NORMAN has written an important letter to the *Times* repudiating the charge that he, as President of the Council during Lord Lytton's absence on tour, committed the Government of India to the policy of opposing the employment of sufferers by the famine on large relief works. Sir Henry fixes the responsibility of this opposition very distinctly on the Viceroy, who, he suggests, only abandoned it after consultation with the Bombay Government during his visit to this city in December, 1876. Here is Sir Henry's letter:—"Sir,—A letter signed 'Famine Officer,' but written from the un-famine-stricken retreat of Simla, appears in your paper of to-day. It contains certain contradictions of statements made by your Madras correspondent regarding the course of Lord Lytton with respect to the Madras famine. I have no knowledge of the accuracy or otherwise of some of 'Famine Officer's' statements, but one of them conveys an entirely erroneous impression. Alluding to the policy of having large works started instead of small relief works near the homes of the famine-stricken people—a subject on which much may be said on both sides—he asserts,—"It is true that during November and December, 1876, while the prospects were uncertain, the President in Council did, during Lord Lytton's absence on tour, lay down the principle that at the beginning of a famine local and petty works were to be preferred to larger and more extensive works, which might not, after all, be completed, but after his visit to Bombay in December, 1876, Lord Lytton publicy gave in his adhesion to the doctrine of large professional works. Now, Sir, I am quite prepared to avow myself responsible for anything I have ever done, and I certainly should not be ashamed if I had, as President in Council, affirmed the principle 'Famine Officer' attributes to me, but this was not so. The principle was laid down by the Viceroy in Council on the 4th of October, 1876, in instructions to the Government of Bombay, and it was further affirmed in instructions sent two days afterwards, and before the Viceroy quitted this Council, those instructions having been approved by the Viceroy before they were despatched. Not only so, but the Viceroy continued in the same mind until he left Kurrachee for Bombay two months afterwards, and the change of policy, if it really can be styled a change of policy, occurred after Lord Lytton had landed at Bombay. I do not wish to discuss the merits of the decision then arrived at, but only desire to point out that 'Famine Officer' is misleading in the statement I have quoted. I am, &c.,—H. W. NORMAN."

IT is said that, if a ballot for the election of a Registrar had been taken at the meeting of the Senate held the other day, Mr. Wood would have had more than two votes in his favour. But the fact is overlooked that Mr. Wood's name was not before the meeting. His two supporters had formally withdrawn it rather than run the risk of a ballot, and Mr. Peterson was elected unanimously. The rule providing that the election shall be by ballot must refer only to contested elections; but, even if it be granted that the formality of a ballot should have been gone through, there was no candidate left but Mr. Peterson to be voted for.

THE weather report of the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 19th inst. states that "partial showers are reported from some districts. More rain is wanted in parts, but in most places the prospects of the rabi crops have greatly improved."

SOME time ago it was said that Sir Richard Temple would be created a G. C. S. I. at the chapter of the Star of India to be held on the 1st proximo. Sir Richard and Major-General Kennedy, R. E., are expected to arrive in Calcutta this week, and will stay at Government House as guests of H. E. the Viceroy.

WE see it stated in a letter from Simla, that Major Brind is mending; he has recovered the use of speech, and altogether the symptoms are favourable. Another accident has just happened there. A gentleman lost his footing and fell down the khud behind Lowrie's Hotel; he was much hurt, and is said to be in such pain that the medical men who are attending him are unable to discover the extent of the internal injuries he has received.

A SUIT was files on Friday last in the Calcutta High Court, by Mr. S. J. Leslie, solicitor, on behalf of one Robert Willism Sheriff, against Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C. S., for having made certain false, malicious, and indecent charges against him (the plaintiff) to the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Port of Calcutta, whereby he was wrongfully dismissed from the post of Assistant Superintendent in the service of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Port of Calcutta, and has otherwise been grievously injured. The damages, for such defamatory statements of the defendant, are laid at the modest sum of Rs. 50,000. The charges referred to concern Mr. Metcalfe in his official capacity as a Port Commissioner.

THE telegraph cable for which the merchants in Burmah have so long asked, has now been laid between Diamond Island and the mainland.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LYTTON held the first drawing-room of the season on Thursday night at Government House. For some reason or other, says the *Indian Daily News*, the number who really attended the drawing-room was very much smaller than the invitations issued. As might have been expected, trains were the rule rather than the exception, and of some of these we could not better convey an idea than by quoting the phlegmatic Dominie Sampson's favourite exclamation, "Prodigious!" Many of the dresses were extremely handsome, notably that worn by Her Excellency. Lady Lytton wore a petticoat of yellow tulle, with bunches of bud-roses and acorns. The train was of violent stain brocade trimmed with grass and acorns. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. The most noticeable of the other dresses were worn by Mrs. A. A. Apcar, Mrs. Plowden, and Mrs. Walton. The presentations were rapidly gone through, and this result was mainly due to Captain Lord William Beresford, Mr. Liddel, and the other Aides-de-Camp in waiting, who so vigilantly attended to the ladies—and their trains—as they retired from the Presence.

THE Lahore paper says, "Late news from Swat comes to us with the report that feuds and disputes are rife among the Khans there. There is now no talk at the residence of the Akhund about a religious war being waged against the British Government. The elders and the Khans of Bunner declare themselves thankful to the British Government for the kindness shown to them by its officers, and they have expressed their feelings of gratitude openly in assembly. The latest news from Kandahar states that the city is very quiet and prosperous under the rule of Mir Afzul Khan, the Governor, and Sirdar Ali Khan the Commander-in-Chief who also has charge of the Police of Kandahar. The brother of Futteh Khan, the deposed Governor of Kandahar, lately visited Kabul with a large number of followers for the narrow margin of profit by preparing fluential Sirdars and Raises, to petition the Amir for the examination of Futteh Khan's accounts, which examination would (it was alleged) clear off the charges on which he was deposed. Futteh Khan has accordingly been released from the prison at Kandahar, and allowed to proceed to Kabul with this view. The Mustaphi Habibullah Khan and his friends lately collected at the Amir's request, 20 lakhs of rupees for the purposes of *Jehad*, and presented them to the Amir. The Amir expressed himself much pleased, and said that the money should be returned to the Mustaphi if not spent on the purposes for which it was collected. It was at first rumoured that Sherdil Khan was to go to Constantinople, as an envoy from the Amir; but it is now understood, that Kazi Mir Abdool Rahman Khan, the brother of the Kazi of Kabul, will go instead of Sherdil Khan."

THE *Englishman*:—"Some months ago intimation was given of a little cloud, no bigger than, if so big as a man's hand, which had arisen on the horizon of the financial firmament. This consisted of a scheme for the cultivation of opium in the valley of the Zambesi or other portions of the Mozambique territory where Portugal still holds away. It is not needful to recapitulate the terms of the concession, but the portion of it that seemed to menace the Indian opium revenue with a far more effective competition than it has yet had to contend with, is the privilege accorded to the concessionaries of growing and exporting opium free of tax or duty for a period of twelve years. The capital, which seemed fairly sufficient for making a good beginning of the enterprise, was subscribed in Lisbon; and the chief concessionarie, B. Piava Rapoza, is apparently just the man to push through with such a novel and difficult undertaking. He came out to India last year and very quietly proceeded to Malwa, there to study the conditions and methods of poppy cultivations and harvesting of the juice. He then secured the services of some experienced cultivators, Hindus, we believe, who with him sailed to South Africa in the early part of this year, duly provided with selected seeds and all accessories needed for the experiment on a tolerably large scale. He had previously satisfied himself that the soil of a considerable portion of the Zambesi really is well adapted for the plant, and the climate is said to be peculiarly suited for the ripening of the pods and production of the juice. We now learn that the first essay has been a decided success. The season in those southern latitudes is, of course, different from ours, and it is in July instead of November that the hopes and fears of the poppy cultivators are excited. Our report is that the plants thrive vigorously, and that the pods are larger than those of the Malwa plant. This is doubtless due partly to the use of selected seed, a simple but patent method of improving agriculture everywhere. What the proportion of outturn has been we are not aware, nor is anything yet stated as to the chemical value of the juice. It is sufficient, for the present, that we have defined the shape and locality of the "little cloud" on the firmament of Indian finance."

THE *Statesman*:—"We wrote privately a day or two ago, to a high authority on education amongst us, to ascertain what his views were as to the wisdom and practicability of converting some of our schools into schools for teaching the mechanical arts. His reply is now before us:—'I do not see my way quite clearly on the question of technical education, I confess. But in my humble opinion, our University education is a sham. Our B. A. and M. A. are unable to think, or write, anything; they have only a respectable amount of mathematics; no philsophy, and no literature.' The reader must not confound the two things noticed by the writer. As to substituting the mechanical arts, or what is generally called technical education, for the present school studies for entrance to the University, our correspondent does not "see his way quite clearly" but what he *does* see clearly, is that our University education is a sham. In other words, the degrees which the University is conferring in large numbers every year, are altogether delusive. So defective are the original powers of the native mind; or so unsuited are our educational methods to awaken those powers; or so defective is the University curriculum of studies; or so imperfect are the University examinations—that we are conferring year after year, the distinguished mark of a University degree, upon a class of young men who are in no just sense of the word entitled thereto. Their attainments are confined solely to a respectable amount of mathematics. They are in no just sense of the word "highly-educated" or scholars, and the degrees conferred upon them are distinctly—a sham. It pains us deeply to believe that this is so, but there seems to be so complete a consensus upon the point amongst our educational authorities, that is the truest kindness to the native community for us to direct the attention of Government pointedly to the matter. It is asserted, then, not only that the education given in our schools and colleges is largely a mistake in its very conception, but that when we follow it right up to the complete attainment of what it aims at it is just so much Dead Sea fruit. We are thus rudely awakened with a double shock. We are wrong at both ends; wrong at the very start, and wrong at the goal. The education with which we are training the young, is a race without a prize; the University degree at the close of it—a sham. The public is certainly not in a mood to let this last. If we *are* thus fatally wrong altogether, we 'must make a radical and complete change. The Sub-Committee of the University will plainly not suffice; when we are told plainly and peremptorily that the whole thing is at present—a sham. We are wrong we are told from foundation to coping. Lord Lytton thinks our school curriculum wrong, and almost every one else appears to think so too, while we are now peremptorily told that the prizes which the curriculum leads up to, are a downright sham. What then are we going to do? It will not do to rest here plainly: not for a day. The two questions that press for answer are—(1) What changes should be made in the school studies, to adapt them to the condition and circumstances of the children; and (2) What steps will redeem the University degree from being what it now is? The questions are vital, and ought to have the immediate attention of the Government."

THE following letter to the editor is published in the *Madras Mail*:—"The 'feeling of relief' alluded to in your remarks on Dr. Farrar's sermon in Westminster Abbey against eternal torment is, no doubt, experienced by many even in Madras. The wonder is, that such a God-dishonouring dogma should have so long marred our theology when there is no Scriptural ground for it. People generally do not study the Scriptures much for themselves; they take for granted that what has been taught them from childhood must be true, and hence the terrible dogma is perpetuated. I object to the heading of your article 'Perdition condemned.' If perdition means, which I presume it does, the state of being lost or destroyed, then I do not think Scripture condemns it. Eternal life and eternal death are the Scripture promises and threatenings, and we have no right to substitute for the latter eternal torment. This theory, as your correspondent 'Non-Con.' says has proved a sad hindrance to the acceptance of Christianity by the natives of this country. I have had a good deal of experience with them myself, and I believe that if the dogma were discarded by missionaries as unscriptural their success would be much greater; but of course it would be very repugnant to their feelings to say 'hitherto we have taught you error, our Scriptures have been misunderstood'—better, they think, to perpetuate error than to make such a humbling admission. Some few, however, take courage and resolve to sacrifice error at any cost; they do so, and sometimes sacrifice with it their means of subsistence, because the churches or denominations have so little of their tolerant spirit of their great head and Master.'"

ACCORDING to an extract from a report upon the trade of Russia, the commercial relations of the country with Central Asia are constantly increasing, despite the war against Turkey. Caravans to the extent of 60,000 camels are by no means of infrequent occurrence. The import of cotton from Khiva and Bokhara is of special importance, for within three months about one million poods have been imported thence, and the Orenburg Railway has forwarded a total of about 1,150 000 cwts. of cotton. Russia, on the other hand, has already exported to Khiva and Bokhara manufactured cotton goods to the value of three millions of roubles. Russian manufacturers are thus, it is said, on the way to make themselves independent of the fluctuations of the American market and of the competition of English manufacturers.

THE Egyptian Government has issued a new tariff of the harbour, quay, and landing dues commencing in February, 1878, although the harbour works, quays, road, and appliances are unfinished, and although the harbour entrance if untouched, and only available twelve hours in twenty-four, the already heavy port dues are increased fifty per cent.

IN an article on the trial of Williamson *v.* Barbour, the *Times* says:—"The truth is that the canker of 'commissions' has crept into every branch of business, and has established itself so firmly that it will be very difficult to root it out. It will be very hard to get back to the simple and sound old principle that an agent is justified in appropriating to himself no commission except that which he had previously stipulated for with his principal. To charge a small commission by way of attracting a large business, and to make invoices in which every article is charged for at a higher price than that actually paid, and in which many items appear that were not paid for at all, is a discreditable, and is now shown to be a dangerous, policy. If the decision of the Master of the Rolls can check a practice which, according to the testimony of the most experienced persons, is widespread and growing, the community will be distinctly benefited by the litigation in the case of 'Williamson *v.* Barbour.' It is true that the case will be carried to the Court of Appeal, and, as the Master of the Rolls himself observed, 'if he has made a mistake, it can be corrected by the higher tribunal.' But, unless in every one of the instances in which Sir George Jessel considered that there was an improper overcharge by Messrs. Barbour, it can be shown that he was in error, the substance of the decision will be unchanged, though the Messrs. Williamson may recover very much less than they claim. In any event the moral holds good. Manchester practises and defends a system of adding to agents' profits which cannot be too soon reformed."

THE *Examiner* replies in the following fashion, on behalf of English Liberals, to the taunts of the German Press:—"The *Cologne Gazette* comments in the most contemptuous fashion on the utterances of Mr. Hardy at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and generally castigates England mercilessly for not helping the Turks—or rather for not fighting the Russians—which, from a German point of view, is by no means the same thing. In reference to Mr. Hardy's words, expressing a hope that if England should draw the sword it would not be drawn without sufficient cause, nor sheathed again without honour, the *Cologne Gazette* sarcastically remarks: 'If England draw the sword? That would be a difficult matter, for it seems to have got so rusted in its scabbard as to remind one of James I., whom four men had to assist to accomplish that operation.' Then our German contemporary falls foul of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and says the British Lion can growl as usual, but the strength of his loins is gone! Then Bright and Gladstone are represented as weeping for peace, and a column is devoted to proving that Gladstone is in his dotage, and was never at any time any more than a puny whimperer when there was fighting going on anywhere. The article, headed 'England and the War,' closes with the words:—'The *Times*, Gladstone and Co., want peace at any price; but at every sentence of the *Times* we feel inclined to exclaim, in the words of the great dramatist—

And hang a calf-skin round his recreant limbs.'

The *Cologne Gazette* is quite right only it might have expressed the matter in a more accurate form. We do not want war at any price, and certainly not to gratify German popular hatred of Russia. We do not want to gratify our own pet Russophobists in this direction, and assuredly not the German."

THE following extract from a letter writen by a correspondent at the Russian head-quarters in Bulgaria throws some light on the vexed question of the supplies available for feeding the army of invasion:—"We are in the land of plenty, but with nothing to put our hands upon. Great droves of beef cattle are about here on the hill-sides, and the butchers are up to their elbows in blood from morning to evening. It is a ludicrous enough scene, a detail of tall, sober-looking guardsmen, who have drawn plentiful rations of live stock, fat sheep, goats, and calves and are carrying them to the camp on the hill. One is struggling with two goats, another walks astride a vicious little bu

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It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the gross profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.
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Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving the whole amount of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.
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Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.
Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is so insured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.
The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the European and Indian Governments; but if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.
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Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits Annual Premium.	Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
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20	3 1 11	2 11 8	40	5 5 9	4 14 0
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Do. 1852 ...	£300,699
Do. 1872 ...	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,855,011.

The Undersigned, underinstructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One years.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	33 7	30 6	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay Dec. 1876.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities ...	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.
The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS,
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE:—Mussuri. | BRANCH OFFICE:—Bombay
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants* participating at each *Division*. *The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance to (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is open to every form of the Tontine System, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq., 5, Dead Lane, Fort.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just opened out a choice selection of French Cambrics, Oxford and Zephyr Shirtings, all warranted fast Colours. In this department good workmanship and a perfect fit is guaranteed.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above.....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Patterns, warranted fast Colours..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain Colours or Fancy Stripes.....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hemstitched and Embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes..each	12 8

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

THE EXCELLENCE of Dublin Stout is due to the peculiar method of drying the Irish malts, and to the softness of the brewing water.

MESSRS. GUINNESS'S is generally recognised as being the best Stout in the world, and the extent and resources of their vast Establishment justify its reputation.

IT IS VATTED for a long period, until it ceases to be "heavy," and until its original sweetness is replaced by the piquancy which is so much esteemed.

The Bottling Arrangements at King's Cross are most perfect, being the result of long experience and careful study of every detail.

CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES are recommended; they are larger than ordinary bottles, and they travel with less breakage.

READ BROTHERS bottle no Stout or Porter, except Messrs. Guinness's, whose "Harp" label is on the one side of their bottles, and the "Bull-Dog" label on the reverse side.

	NET CASH. Rs. A.	CREDIT. Rs. A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.....per doz.	5 8	5 12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.....per doz.	3 12	4 0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

☞ *MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.*

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street, MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE. Poydoni,
AND
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR near Crawford Market.

Bombay, Oct. 1877.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. Those Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the malayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 80 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Fr mes: Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

BRAVAIS' DIALYSED IRON,
THE SIMPLEST AND BEST TONIC.
PURE IRON & OXYGEN COMBINED,
IN THE FORM OF A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION,
Without the admixture of any DRUG or ACID.

These drops have no inky flavour or styptic taste, and can be taken continuously, even by the most delicate persons, without producing Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite or Headache, *and without injuring or blackening the teeth.*
They will be found invaluable, especially for women and children, in all cases of general weakness or debility, and are taken with the greatest facility on a small piece of sugar, or in a glass of wine.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON MEDICAL PRESS.

LANCET, *June 9, 1877*, says:—"BRAVIS' DIALYSED IRON.—Graham's memorable discovery of dialysis received one of its first applications in the preparation by him of liquid Ferric chloride, with hydrate. Ferric chloride in solution dissolves a large quantity of the hydrate, and when the mixture is dialysed, the crystallized chloride passes through the membrane, while the colloid hydrate remains behind in aqueous solution. *Such a solution, neutral, tasteless,* and containing but little chloride, *is now before us.* It is precipitated both by acids and alkalies, but can be mixed with water in all proportions. It is a beautiful and interesting preparation, and, is neatly got up in a box containing a little pipette, and india-rubber cap for delivery of drops."
Bottles, in Coral Case, with Pipette Drop Measure 4s. 6d., and 8 Bottles, in Coral Case, each. Doses specified on each bottle.

N.B.—The 4s. 6d. size contains sufficient for nearly two months' treatment.

Agents:—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—Native Dealers supplied on liberal Terms.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF REDJAMICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir E. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA;
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
MAKERS OF
STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS & HOUSES.
They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained-Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University, Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 10s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 30s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.
To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the heigh by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.
Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.
Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co, Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.
Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."
February 1877.

WACHTER & CEI.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House.....	50 0	53 0

BAUVIN & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.		Credit.
21 4	* ONE STAR, ...	22 8
26 8	** TWO STARS	28 0
29 8	*** THREE STARS	31 0

An order for 3 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
MR. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted
A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,

FRENCH MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, &C.,

PARIS
AND
BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED,
LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF ALL REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

ARRIVALS.
ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
IN
HATS, BONNETS, DRESS MATERIALS, &c., &c.

ALL SELECTED ARTICLES OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACE COTTON. CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON In SKEINS or on REELS

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	,,	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33 0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.

Galatea Costume Foulards.
Double faced Satin.
Snow Flake.
Clair de Lune Blonde.
New Plush.
Organdies, in new Colours.
New Coloured Serges.
Rich Satins in new Colours.
Lustrine.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all the new Colours.
Moss Silk.
Damasee Gauze.
Chinelle Gauze.
New Rainbow Blonde.
New Persian Cord.
Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Ruffings.
New Lace Mittens.

BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."
"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.
"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

December, 12th 1877.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.
Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.
Soups in Tins, ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.
Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, London and Aberdeen.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA. PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E.